THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 71. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS — Justice Thompson.—The President, Managers, and Company of the Frankford and Bristol Turnpike Company vs. The Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company. An action to recover damages for the destruction of a bridge of plaintiffs over the Neshamony creek by fire occasioned by sparks escaping from a locomotive of defendants, it being alleged that the locomotive was not provided with a proper spark-arrester. Before reported. Verdict for defendants.

Timothy O'Connor and Catharine O'Connor, his wife, vs. Timothy Conchlin. An action to recover damages for an alleged malicious prosecution of Mrs. O'Connor on a charge of larceny, on the trial of which she was acquitted. On trial.

HOMICIDE CASES—ABRAMS' CASE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS—Judges Ludlow and Pierce.—The Commonwealth vs. Morris Abrams. Indictment for the murder of Joseph H. Cox, master of the British brig *Theodorus*, on the 6th of February last.

The testimony for the Commonwealth was heard yesterday after our report closed. Several witnesses were examined as to the facts attending the killing. The evidence developed that the prisoner and two other seamen on board the vessel named on her voyage from St John's, N. B., to this port, left her immediately upon her arrival, and taking with them their luggage, took lodgings at a sailor's boarding house, where they remained unmolested for about a fortnight. At the expiration of that time they were arrested upon a warrant issued by Alderman Dougherty at the instance of the British Consul, before whom Captain Cox had made complaint that the men were deserters from the vessel, and after an examination into the case the Alderman committed them to the County Prison to await the sailing of the vessel. They thus remained in confinement three or four days, when the *Theodorus* being ready to proceed to sea, her destination being Gibraltar, the men were brought down in charge of three Constables—Crawford, O'Donnell, and Nolen—and placed on board. The men (particularly Abrams, the prisoner) complained that they had only shipped for a voyage from St. Johns to Philadelphia, and that they had not bound themselves for a voyage to the Mediterranean. They also said the brig had been waterlogged on her voyage to this port, and was unseaworthy. They therefore objected to being placed on board, and to going to duty when on board, without first being taken to the British Consul, to whom they wished their case submitted. When on the 6th of February the captain came on board the vessel Abrams demanded of him to be taken up to the Consul's; the captain refused, saying that the vessel was going to sea; that they, Abrams and his comrades, must turn to and do duty; they could see the British Consul when they reached Gibraltar. Abrams refused to do duty and the captain threatened to put him in irons. He approached Abrams, leaving the poop-deck where he had been standing and going down to the main deck. Whereupon Abrams drew a knife and struck at the captain's face, making a slight cut. The captain turned and fled to the poop-deck, pursued by the prisoner, who plunged the knife into his side up to the handle. One of the mates took hold of Abrams, who dropped the knife over the side of the vessel.

Constable Crawford testified that, on the way down from prison, the defendant said he would put a bullet through the captain; also, that the captain had had his day, now he (Abrams) would have his.

Alderman Dougherty testified that he issued the warrant for the arrest of these men at the instance of the British Consul, and had committed them to prison as deserters from the ship.

Counsel for the prisoner argued that the issuing of the warrant by the Alderman, and their commitment by him, was illegal, the authority for such action not being conferred in such cases upon magistrates by the act of Congress. His power extended at most to the binding of the men over for hearing before a United States Court, not to finally commit them.

The point was not pressed, but may be raised at a future stage of the case.

The defense was opened this morning, and is to the effect that Abrams, feeling himself deeply wronged by the arbitrary conduct of the deceased, who was about forcibly, so to speak, to carry him on a long voyage which he had not contracted to make, and who persistently refused to give him an opportunity to have his wrongs redressed by a hearing before the Consul, backing his refusal with a threat to put him in irons, which threat the prisoner thought he was about to carry into execution, was led in a moment of passion to use a deadly weapon, which resulted in the taking of the life of the captain.

The case will be concluded to-day.

Breach of Promise.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE—DAMAGES LAID AT THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

A curious breach of promise has just been commenced and is now pending in the Circuit Court of Buchanan county, Mo., in which $30,000 damages are claimed. It appears that a young lady of Franklin county, Pa., said to be exceedingly handsome, as well as rich, by the death of her father, in the spring of 1868, became the sole heir to some $140,000 worth property, mostly in money, bonds, and stocks. At the time of her father's death she was only twenty years of age, and under the rigorous laws of Pennsylvania was not permitted to enjoy her wealth in her own way, only through a conservator or guardian, until she became twenty-one. Before this anticipated period of her happiness arrived, a gentleman, formerly from the State of Iowa, engaged in the great field of petroleum speculation, became smitten with her charms. Although not her equal, so far as regards this "world's goods," but being a gentleman of unimpeachable character, and excellent business capacity, his love (if such it was), was reciprocated by the charming heiress. He urged an immediate marriage, and, as an an excuse for such haste, sought to convince her that her guardian or conservator was misapplying her property to his own use, while, from the hour he should become her husband, he would be her legal guardian and protector, and she would not then be dependent on the will of a "pernicious banker." She heartily agreed with him in everything, but persisted in putting on the marriage, saying, "it would only be a few months before she should arrive at her majority, and as soon as she became of age the marriage should take place"—in fact, the time for the wedding was set. The intended husband continued to engage in profitable speculations, all the time writing her the most endearing letters, which she had now in her possession, and apparently praying for the day to arrive when he should call her his own. As soon as she arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and competent under the laws of Pennsylvania to transact business in her own behalf, she immediately employed the services of a couple of lawyers in Franklin, and "executed certain instruments in writing" placing her property beyond the reach of any person she might marry for all coming time.

This was done secretly, no one knowing anything about it except herself and her attorneys. This happened only one week before the time set for her marriage. The intended husband, in the meantime, succeeded in acquiring quite a fortune by speculation. The wedding garments were ready, and all due preparation for the happy occasion were made. Just three days before the time set for the wedding, the intended husband, by some means, mistrusted she had made disposition of her property in such a way that he could not come into immediate possession of it. He at once searched the records and found it all true, whereupon he immediately wrote his lady-love a note saying he was engaged in some enterprise which required his immediate attention, and begged of her to have the marriage ceremony postponed for a short time. She was grieved at the request, but consented.

Before the next time set for the marriage to take place he discarded her.

Although she was nearly crazed over the terrible blow inflicted, with true womanly courage she remained true and faithful to her obligations. In the fall of 1864, having met with great pecuniary success, the once intended husband removed from Pennsylvania to St. Louis, where he remained until last summer, when he married an accomplished lady in that city, and afterwards removed to Buchanan county, in this State. His "discarded lady friend" in Pennsylvania immediately moved to St Louis on hearing of his marriage to another, and has been watching him closely until a short time ago, when she commenced suit against him in Buchanan county for breach of promise, laying damages at $30,000. It certainly promises to be an interesting controversy, as neither party is disposed to yield or compromise.

The lady has retained Hon. James F. McCormick, of Pennsylvania; Colonel George W. Stephens, of Hannibal, Mo., formerly of the firm of McCormick & Stephens in Pennsylvania; Arthur B. Wilson, Esq., formerly of Hannibal, Mo., and formerly resident of the same town of the defendant in Iowa, and one of the leading lawyers in St Louis. It is reported that the defendant has retained the services of Hon. L. T. Peckham, Colonel Simon F. Metcalf, and one of the leading lawyers of St. Joseph. We trust the West will be spared the disgusting revelation of a case more appropriate for Eastern gossip.

New Jersey M. E. Conference.—Third Day.

At 8½ o'clock the Conference was called to order by Bishop Scott, and the devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. A Atwood, in reading a portion of Scripture, singing, and prayer.

It was announced that Rev. I. L. Heisler would open the Conference with prayer on Saturday morning.

The Minutes were read and approved.

Rev Mr. Perry made a statement in regard to the business of the Book Concern, that Mr Grant was in an adjoining room, and would receive all those brethren who had business with him.

Rev. J. H. Vincent, Agent of the Sunday School Union, was permitted to make a statement respecting the progress and success of the Sunday School. He said there were, according to statistics, about one million of children in the schools. He said there was a movement on foot to elevate the Sunday Schools. He regarded these schools as paramount institutions, which ought to be blessed with the very best of teachers. Such teachers could do more in properly directing the minds of the children than the preachers themselves.

He advocated the combining of geography with the historical incidents connected with the ministerial works of the Saviour, so that the pupil will be able to comprehend the local topography as well as the historical features of Jesus about Jerusalem. He wanted a thorough practical system adopted, in order to advance the intellectual as well as the moral usefulness of the children and the people at large. Various experiments had been made which had proved remarkably successful, which he strongly recommended. His remarks were very well received. The Union had established a Sunday School paper, to which subscriptions were urged.

Dr. Butler, recently from India, was introduced, and made some very pertinent remarks concerning the work in the missionary field of India. He represented the work there in a prosperous condition.

Various reports were received and acted upon.

Mr. W. Moffat was continued at Freehold, as it was represented he was a very useful pastor. John F. Heilerman was also continued at Lumberton. George Reed, at Palmyra, an able and industrious preacher, was continued. Rev. J. B. Wescott was continued. Rev Henry Baker was represented as a useful pastor, and was continued.

Committee on Second Year of Trial.—Brothers Burr, S H. Asay, Edmund Hewett, A. Lawrence, G. W Dobbins, and D. C. Noles were examined by the Bishop respecting the duties of itinerancy. The remarks of Bishop Scott, during the examination, were forcible and appropriate. These young men passed a creditable examination

Brother Ballard was excused from acting on the Publication Committee. Brother Hill was also excused.

E. W. Burr was elected to Deacon's orders, and admitted to full connection. S Asay, stationed at Manchester for two years past. He was represented as a good and useful man. He was elected to Deacon's orders. Edmund Hewitt was spoken of as a first class man. Admitted into full connection, and elected to Deacon's orders. A. Lawrence was favorably reported upon; had been an active preacher; and was admitted into full connection and to Deacon's orders. G W. Dobbins was also reported favorably upon, and also admitted to full connection and Deacon's orders. D C. Noles was also admitted and elected

A resolution was offered representing the willingness of the Conference to admit lay representation, whenever the majority of the lay members are obtained. Postponed for the present.

Lucius O. Manchester was favorably reported upon. Mr. Eastlack also passed favorably. Had gained 160 members at Tuckerton. Brother Zane was at present confined to a sick bed. J. B. Turpin was also admitted; also Mr. Adams Joseph L. Roe, George L. Dobbins, David Schock, Mr. Mickle, were admitted

The committee on investigation of the charges against Mr. Loudenslager was announced.

J. H. Hutchinson was appointed on Post Office for Trenton.

Action was then taken on the question of supernumerary members. Brother Brown's relations were continued, with work. Adjourned.

THE FENIANS.

Arrival of an Envoy from Stephens—His Escape from Ireland Contradicted—Cabinet Session at Union Square.

The latest and most important event in the Fenian circles is the arrival on Wednesday of an envoy from James Stephens to Colonel O'Mahony. It is said that this gentleman, who was an officer in the late American Rebellion, is the bearer of very important despatches, the contents of which have been communicated to the principal Fenian leaders for some days past in session at Union Square. The "powers that be" do not choose to communicate to an expectant public the smallest item of information relative to the future movements of the Brotherhood. However, the Union Square authorities contradict the statement that Stephens has escaped from Ireland. The Fenian Sisterhood are engaged in making extensive preparations for a fair, to be held in Germania Hall on the 16th of next month.

THE SWEENIANS.

The Sweenian authorities and officials are usually very reticent, and report very little of importance, except the receipt of large sums of money, which is perhaps as important as anything else. It is stated that large numbers of men are rallying to the Irish standard, soon to be unfurled "over the border," that depots of arms and ammunitions of war are being established, and that the blow will soon be struck. Both wings of the Brotherhood appear to prosper, and each is sanguine of success.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Curious Claims.

An old Kentuckian, who says that he fought in the war of 1812, has memorialized Congress for compensation for eleven emancipated slaves who were formerly his "property." Here is his bill:—

"Your petitioner thinks that the Government should not take a man's property from him without compensation. (See Constitution United States.) Before the war he could have obtained the following amount for his slaves; indeed, he was offered more than the sums he has set down:—

Charles	$1500	Harriet	$1000
Jack	1300	Alice	500
Caroline	1500	John William	500
Preston	1000	Laura	500
Emeline	1000	Nancy	500
Penelope	1000		

"Your petitioner believes that Congress should remunerate him for his property taken from him, which the Constitution of the United States, as well as the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, guaranteed to him."

The name of this man is J. Harding Magruder; but there is another claimant before Congress whose petition is still more curious. The second was also a soldier in the war of 1812. His name is Ephraim Hunt. He confesses that he deserted from the service in September, 1815, but now applies for bounty and back pay, on the grounds that he had a right to desert at the close of the war, and that he has recently frozen his fingers and is now a cripple!

—An agent from some great capitalists and contractors, who propose to establish a tunnel under the sea from Dover to Calais, has arrived in Paris, to apply to the Emperor for permission to make borings on the French soil in order to ascertain the practicability of the scheme.

THIRD EDITION

GREAT FIRE IN CINCINNATI.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE BURNED.

CINCINNATI, March 23, 1 A. M.—Pike's Opera House took fire from an explosion of gas at midnight. The whole building is in flames. Adams Express office, Rickey & Carroll, booksellers, Peters & Brothers' music store, and Wilson's sewing machine establishment occupied portions of the building. The structure will be entirely destroyed. Loss about half a million dollars.

THE LATEST REPORTS.

LOSS, TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

CINCINNATI, March 23, 10 A. M.—Pike's Opera House is entirely in ruins. Portions of the front wall have fallen into Fourth street, and the entire rear and side walls have fallen out. The *Enquirer* office, with all its contents, is completely destroyed. The fire spread across Baker street to Adams Express Co.'s stables, and to several buildings in Third street, but is now well subdued. The total loss will reach $2,000,000. Mr. Pike's loss is estimated at $1,000,000, and he has an insurance of only $38,000. Very little property was saved from the building, excepting the money and papers in the office. The actors lost all their wardrobes. Adams Express Co. saved their money and valuable packages, but everything else was lost.

Amongst the losers are the following:—R. W. Carroll & Co., booklushers; Wheeler & Wilson, sewing machines; A. C. Peters & Co., music dealers; Strawbridge & Gerlach, lithographers; Bryant, Stratton & Dehaus, Commercial College; Harple's Mercantile Printing Office; J. P. Holdy, boots and shoes; S. Holmes & Son, paper hangers; D. Baldwin, pianos; Noblett & Atkins, saloon; J. W. Langley, cigar dealer; Buckeye Billiard Saloon.

The fire broke out about half an hour after the audience had been dismissed. Its origin has not been fully ascertained, although it is supposed to have been caused by an explosion of gas. The fire spread so rapidly that in five minutes the whole building was in flames.

The event has somewhat dampened the spirits of the community here.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Spanish Fleet Repulsed by a Chilian Fort—Bolivia Joins Chili and Peru Against Spain, Etc.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The steamer *Arizona*, from Aspinwall March 15, brings the California mails, passengers, and treasure of March 1. The *Golden City* left Panama March 10 for San Francisco.

The gold excitement at Barbacoas continues. The crews of the Spanish fleet on the Chilian coast are suffering from confinement and want of fresh provisions. The Spanish frigates *Villa de Madrid* and *Blanco* have been repulsed in an attack upon the Chilian fortifications at the mouth of a river in which was the allied fleet. The fortification was a strong one, and had mounted ten guns from the Peruvian frigate *Amazonas*, wrecked on the bar. The Spaniards attempted to shell the place and to reach at long range the squadron inside. The fire was handsomely returned by the fort, and the *Blanco* was much damaged, after which they returned to Valparaiso.

An able consular protest has been made against the Spanish commander's declaration of coal being contraband of war.

It was rumored at Valparaiso that credits to a large amount, which had been granted by the Oriental Bank of London, had been dishonored by their correspondents, the Bank of Valparaiso. They were, however, immediately taken up by the National Bank of Chili for the honor of the Oriental Bank.

Bolivia has allied herself to Chili and Peru, for offense and defense. Peru is rapidly preparing to take a full share in the war. Eight torpedoes will soon be ready for the defense of Callao. Prado's Government was inspiring confidence daily. The Colombian Congress has rejected the proposition to declare war against Spain.

The weather on the Isthmus was dry, and the country healthy.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Final Passage of the Broad Street Improvement Bill.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 23.—Mr. Connell read a bill authorizing the West Philadelphia Institute to sell certain real estate.

Mr. Bigham one allowing the Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia Railroad Company to borrow money.

A supplement to the act authorizing the building of the Philadelphia and Lane Turnpike was passed

Also, a bill offered by Mr. J. M. Nichols, yesterday, relative to Common Council.

Mr. Connell presented a joint resolution requesting the Congress to vote for an act to increase the number of army post chaplains.

House of Representatives.

An act allowing interest to be charged at the rate of 7 per cent. was defeated. Ayes 43; Noes 46

Mr. Thomas called up the Senate bill for the improvement of Broad street, which passed finally. 80 ayes to 11 noes. The Philadelphia members voting aye were Messrs. Adair, Davis, De Haven, Freeborn, Ghegan, Hood, Kerns, Lee, Marks, Quigley, Ruddiman, Subers, Thomas, Wallace, and Watt. Those voting No were Donnelly, Josephs, and Sterne.

Before the bill passed, Mr. Thomas presented a petition in favor of the improvement of the street from 220 owners of property, representing 82 000 feet, and from the following engine, fire, and hose companies, viz:—Niagara, Franklin, United States, Hope, Delaware, Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, Phœnix, Friendship, Perseverance, Assistance, Reliance, Diligent, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Good Intent, and others, in all forty-three petitions.

An amendment presented by Mr Kerns, allowing railroad companies five years to remove their tracks, instead of three, was voted down, as was also an amendment by Mr. Quigley relative to Councils, and one by Mr. Adair that the bill should not interfere with the Reading Railroad.

Mr. Ruddiman called up the petroleum bill, which was passed.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 23.

Appraiser at Large.

Lorin Blodget, Esq., has been confirmed by the Senate as United States Appraiser at Large. The appointment of Mr. Blodget is well deserved, and will gratify his many friends in Philadelphia and Washington, in both of which cities he is well and favorably known.

The Views of the President.

A part of the Connecticut delegation remained over yesterday, and had another interview with President Johnson. He frankly admitted his sensitiveness on the point of having had the Union triumph in New Hampshire heralded as a defeat of the Presidential policy. He knew differences of opinion existed, and he was willing to tolerate them. While earnestly desiring the success of his own peculiar views, yet he had never had any other thought than to fight out these differences in the Union party, and not out of it; and he had never, by word or deed, knowingly given any one occasion to suppose him in favor of a restoration to power of the corrupt disloyal party which had vilified and opposed him during all the dark days of the war. He asserts that the effort making in Connecticut to represent the Administration as hostile to the success of the Union-Hawley ticket, and desirous for the triumph of English, are totally untrue. The statement that the Federal office-holders in that State have been in any wise influenced or directed adversely to General Hawley is equally false. The interview of Mr. Foster and General Hawley yesterday lasted nearly two hours; and yet this morning's *Intelligencer* has the hardihood to assert that General Hawley failed to get an interview with the President. This paper is pronounced by the leading Copperhead journals in Connecticut, for their own purposes, as "the Administration organ;" and by such audacious and systematic falsification does it hope to aid the cause of its friends, the Copperheads in Connecticut.

Irish Bonds.

The Superintendent of the Fenian Bond Agency in this city states that, during the month past, sales of bonds of the Irish Republic have been made amounting to $10,000. The bonds sold were mainly of the twenty dollars denomination.

Quantrell.

The supposed guerilla Quantrell, brought hither from New York, has been visited by nearly a hundred persons, with a view to his positive identification. Parties are daily expected here from Kansas who know him intimately, and who suppose a mistake of his identity impossible.

Important Naval Movement.

It is understood that orders have been issued for the immediate fitting out of a flying squadron for duty on the British North American coast. Various reasons are assigned for this movement. One is the assembling of the British West India fleet at Halifax. Another is the Fenian scare. Still another is the termination of the Reciprocity treaty and the effect on our Fisheries. There is one thing certain: we shall have a fine fleet in the Eastern waters, capable of taking care of our interests in that quarter. It will probably equal the English fleet in strength.

Mayor Rozier.

The new Mayor of New Orleans, Mr. Rozier, just appointed by General Canby, was a member of the Secession Convention. He did not vote for separate secession, but was very violent and abusive of Lincoln and Hamlin, and the Northern Abolitionists. He remained in New Orleans, but refused to take the amnesty oath, because of its reference to slaves. Until the surrender of Kirby Smith he was chairman of the committee which called the last Democratic Convention, which asked compensation for slaves.

Southern Pensions.

Attorney-General Speed has given an opinion sustaining the recent decision of the Commissioner of Pensions as to the right of Revolutionary pensioners restored to the rolls of the Southern pension agencies on proof of continued loyalty throughout the Rebellion. All pensioners thus restored will now receive their pensions from the date of their last payment on the former certificates, without interruption, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Payment for the period from the 16th of August, 1861, to the date of completing the proof of loyalty, was suspended while awaiting the opinion of the Attorney General, which is adopted by the Department. After referring to the terms and import of the act of February 4, 1862, directing the names of all disloyal persons, and those who have at any time manifested a sympathy with the Rebel cause, to be stricken from the rolls, the Attorney-General says:—

"By this act Congress has sought to be just to all those pensioners of the Government who shall remain faithful and true; and without any fault of theirs they must be regarded as public enemies. As enemies, all intercourse with them under the laws of war, by the act of Congress and the proclamation made in pursuance thereof, was suspended; but by the act of 4th of February, 1862, their rights are saved, and when intercourse became lawful their right to demand payment was revived, and it became the duty of Government to pay."

General Grant Shorn.

Lieutenant-General Grant, who, during the war, was bearded like a pard, but whose whiskers were invariably kept neatly cropped, in accordance with the rules of military etiquette, to-day appeared on the street completely shorn of his facial hirsute appendage. Photographers will undoubtedly be rejoiced to learn of the change in the personal appearance of the Lieutenant-General.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Joseph Walker, one of our oldest and best citizens, died to-day. He was widely known as a most honorable and successful merchant, and as President of several insurance companies, and for his boundless charities. His loss is one that cannot well be replaced.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Steamer *Bellona*, from London, has arrived. Her advices are anticipated.

The steamer *Arizona* has also arrived from Aspinwall.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Corn Planting—Affairs on the Red River, Etc. Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—Planting is going on rapidly. The corn is all planted. The District Court has been easy on debtors, and prosecutions are few and unimportant—mostly cases of prosecution for non-inscription of mortgages. The case of Mrs. Dr. Scott, of Nashville, before the Baton Rouge Court, was concluded, but had not been decided.

The officers of the steamboat seized at Shreveport for the murder of a negro soldier had been released by General Canby, but thirty of the crew were detained. There is much ill-feeling between the people and the negro troops on the river. It is believed that the cholera quarantine will be removed from Mexican and West India shipping, as it has been from Florida and coastwise shipping already. It is believed there is no cholera on the Gulf or Spanish main. The brig *Ocean Wave*, from the northwest of Cuba for New York, put in here leaking badly, and her captain had committed suicide.

SHREVEPORT, La., March 14.—Cotton moves slowly, and boats are leaving without cargoes. Cotton agents and thieves are prowling about, and the planters are selling their cotton for fear it will be seized unlawfully. Several commissioners have gone to Washington to get cotton released, and some have been successful. Cotton thieving has broken up all business.

GALVESTON, March 20.—There is little news of public interest in Texas. A commission of nine has been appointed to draw up an address to the President. Mr. Barrett (Union) offered a proposition to pay the widow of General Houston the full salary he would have received as Governor for the full term from the time he was dismissed by the Secession Convention.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 23.—The steamer *Perit*, from Mobile, for New York, put in here short of coal.

Freights at Mobile were dull; the coastwise steamer *Ceres* had left for New Orleans, and the steamers *Mercedita* and *Gulf Stream* were to have sailed for New York in ballast. Cotton at Mobile, 40@44c. for middlings.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, March 23, 1866.

There was a firmer feeling in the Stock Market this morning, but the transactions continue limited. In Government bonds there is no change to notice. 7·30s sold at 99¾@99⅞. 103½ was bid for 5-20s; 104¾ for 6s of 1881; and 90¼ for 10-40s. State and City loans are unchanged.

The *Australasian* brings financial dates to the close of the 10th inst. Monetary affairs were unsettled by the failure of the London Loan and Discount Company, with very heavy liabilities, the occurrence having seriously affected the value of the large amount of shares of limited companies organized recently. 5-20s were quoted at 70¼. At Liverpool cotton was buoyant at 19@19¼d. Messrs. Satterthwaite's *American Circular* says:—

Since our last dealings in the London market in American securities have been in a somewhat limited scale. Towards the close of last week there was a strong disposition to buy United States 5-20 bonds, and on Saturday, prior to the arrival of the news per *Australasian*, they were brought up to 71, but from this price they have reacted on sales to realize profits, and close 70@70½. Railway securities have sympathized in this downward movement. Illinois shares closing 77¾@78¼, and Eries, 53¾@54¼. Atlantic and Great Western Debentures continue to be pressed for sale, but at anything under 80 buyers appear to come forward pretty freely. Small bonds of £100 each command 80@81.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold at 28¾@29, the latter rate an advance of ¼; common do. at 28, no change; Reading at 50¾@51, a slight advance; Camden and Amboy at 117½, an advance of ½; and North Pennsylvania at 36, a decline of 1. 55¼ was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 26½ for Little Schuylkill; 51 for Norristown; 54½ for Minehill; 62 for Lehigh Valley; 27 for Elmira common; 39 for preferred do.; 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is very little doing. Hestonville sold at 47, an advance of ½; 40 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 19½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 34 for Spruce and Pine; 25 for Girard College; 12½ for Ridge Avenue; and 29 for Union.

Bank shares are in good demand at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 28½; 206 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 124 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Kensington; 51 for Penn Township; 53½ for Girard; 77 for Western; 62 for City; 40 for Consolidation; 63½ for Corn Exchange; and 56 for Union.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. 29 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 52 for Lehigh Navigation; 115 for Morris Canal preferred; 13½ for Susquehanna Canal; 34½ for Delaware Division; and 59 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares are dull. Ocean sold at 7, an advance of ½ on the closing price last evening.

—The quantity of coal transported over the Schuylkill Navigation up to the week ending March 22, was 24,218 tons; to same period last year, 3382 tons; increase, 20,836 tons.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has a curious cotton case under consideration. Upon the affidavit of one Charles Ring, five hundred and fifty bales of cotton were seized by the Treasury Agents at Greensboro, Georgia, as the property of the late Southern Confederacy. This property is now claimed by one Poullain, formerly of the Rebel General Walker's staff, as his private property. He alleges that there is no such man as Ring—that his name is fictitious. So far, Ring has not been found; but it is charged that he has been put out of the way by Poullain. Thus the case stands at present.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Numerous despatches from Washington are to the effect that 'no Loan bill will pass the Ways and Means Committee or the House. Prominent members of the Committee have held, from the first, that the Secretary of the Treasury has power, under existing statutes, to contract the currency; and it is said this morning that upon reconsideration, Mr. McCulloch has concluded that he is satisfied with the power now in his hands.' This has always been the opinion of leading financial authorities in New York, and it was only by an exceedingly close construction of existing laws that the Secretary felt himself obliged to ask for more power. It would be a bold Congressman who would dare to go home to his constituents after voting to repeal or amend any existing laws under which the Secretary can fund the currency debt; and it probably will not be attempted. The signs also indicate a steady movement towards specie payments, and new engagements should be made with caution."

—The Hon. E. G. Spaulding, of Buffalo, who, while in Congress, had much to do with the Legal Tender act of 1862 and the National Currency act of 1863, writes as follows on the true nationality and uniformity of National bank notes:—

"The National Currency Act is generally right as far as it goes; it limits the amount to $300,000,000; requires the circulating notes to be well secured by gold-bearing Government bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States; requires each bank to redeem its circulating notes in lawful money on demand, and to keep an adequate reserve for that purpose; makes them a legal tender for all taxes and other debts due *to* the Government, except customs, and for all debts owing *by* the Government, except principal and interest of the funded debt. It also makes them receivable by each National bank for all ordinary debts due to them, and each bank designated as a depository is also required to receive it on deposit from all public officers. These are important provisions in the law for nationalizing this currency, and it consequently obtains a wide circulation. I would not change or alter any one of these provisions for de-centralizing the currency, but I think it does not go quite far enough in that direction. It will be perceived that all persons in the employ of the Government are compelled to receive it in payment for salaries and for materials and other services performed for the Government. It is now in effect made a legal tender from the Government to all this class of persons, including the salary of the President, Cabinet, members of Congress, and the army and navy. If the President and other officers of the Government are compelled to receive it in payment for their salaries, why should not everybody else be required to take it from them for all ordinary debts they may incur? I can see no valid reason why they should not be a legal tender to persons employed by the Government, unless such persons can also compel other parties to receive it from them. I think sound policy requires the act to be still further extended. I would go one step further, and make the national bank currency like the Bank of England notes, a general legal tender."

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.

Reported by S. C. Johnson, No. 323 Walnut Street.

FIRST CALL.

100 sh Ocean.....s5 7	200 sh Leading Ck b5 ¼
500 sh Mt Farm..b10 ·40	100 sh Am Gm Pt.2d 1
300 sh St Nich Oil b15 ½	100 sh Catawissa pf.. 29
100 sh Read.......s5 50½	100 sh Maple Sh....c 2¼

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$1300 City 6s, new.ls 92	100 sh Feed Dam.... ⅝
$2100 do.......... 92	100 sh Hestonv.. b30 47
$1000 E'mira 7s...... 92½	100 sh Reading.. s10 50½
100 sh Cata pf....s30 28¾	100 sh do....c...50·94
100 sh do.......... 28	400 sh do..s10 lots 50⅝
100 sh do.........c 28¾	100 sh do......c.. 51
100 sh do.......... 28⅞	100 sh do......s10 50⅞
100 sh do.........c 29	100 sh do...s10wn 50½
100 sh do...s60wn 28⅞	100 sh do........c 51
100 sh do.........c 29	100 sh do......s10 50⅞
3 sh Cam & Am.c 117½	200 sh do...lots..50·94
10 sh N Penna...... 36	200 sh do.lots..2d 51
200 sh Ocean.. ...s5 7	300 sh do.b30.lots 51
100 sh do.......... 7	100 sh do...b60s30 51
500 sh do..lots s30 7	100 sh do......s30 50½
5 sh W Ches R.... 8	200 sh do.b30..51 1-16
8 sh Mech Bank its 28½	

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M..............128¼	12 M..................128
11 A. M..............127½	1 P. M................128

HARPER, DURNEY & Co quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	127½	128½
American Silver, ¼s and ½s	122	123
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	118	119
Pennsylvania Currency	⅜	⅛
New York Exchange	par.	par.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, March 23.—The movements in Breadstuffs continue extremely limited. There is no shipping demand for Flour, and only a few hundred barrels were taken for the supply of the retailers and bakers at $6·50@7 ⅌ barrel for common and good superfine; $7·25@8 for extras; $8·74@9·25 for Northwestern extra family; $9@10 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $11 15 for fancy lots, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $4 75. Prices of Corn Meal are entirely nominal. 1000 barrels of Brandywine were sold on secret terms

The market is very poorly supplied with good Wheat, and it is wanted. Sales of 1000 bushels good Pennsylvania red at $2 36 ⅌ bushel. White may be quoted at $2 30@2 75. Rye comes in slowly, and commands 85@90 cents. Corn is in good request, and 10 000 bushels yellow sold at 70 cents, afloat, and 69 cents, in store; 500 bushels white at 70 cents. Oats command 50 cents. In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Cloverseed is unsettled. About 1000 bushels sold at $4 50 to $6 25, the latter for choice lots. Timothy is selling at $3·75, and Flaxseed at $2 70@2 75.

Whisky—The demand is limited. Small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 25, and Ohio at $2 28.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—Cotton active, and ¼ cent higher. Sales 6000 bales; receipts to-day 1175 bales. The receipts are falling off owing to the light arrivals from Red river. Middling sells at 40 cents. Sugar, fair to fully fair, 14@14½c. Gold 126½. Checks on New York ½ discount. Sterling exchange 36½. Freights to New York ½; to Liverpool ⅝d. Sailed, steamer *Montgomery* for New York.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull for medium and low grades, delivered; good to choice fall $1·65@2·03; extra choice $2·30@$2·46. Corn unsettled and lower at 58@59c. for mixed and yellow; 62@63c. for white. Oats declined 3c. Pork dull at $26 50@27; Mess Bacon unchanged. Lard 17½@18c for kettle.

The Glove Manufacture in France.

The manufacture of French gloves has increased considerably for the last few years. In the year 1837 the gloves exported were estimated at 5,516,600 francs. Their value increased to 25,000,000 francs in 1849, and to 30,900,000 francs in 1853, and is still increasing. The kid and lambskins used for glazed gloves are dressed in Paris, Grenoble, Annonay, Romans, and Charmont. The Paris manufacturers, whose gloves are most highly esteemed, employ workmen from Vendome, Montagne, Verneuil, Mittry, Tremblay, and other towns in the Departments of the Oise, and the Seine et Oise. Kid gloves of second rate quality are manufactured at Grenoble. Gloves called *Gants de Suede* are made of the refuse leather-dressers' skins, with the wrong side turned out, and are manufactured wherever glazed gloves are made. Paris and Grenoble are the only two markets for the sale of gloves, the manufacturers in the other towns having depots and agents in the two former. The use of leather gloves has been introduced into France since the revolution, and the dressing of skins has made great progress during the last twenty-five years.

Mild Winters.

The *Gazette du Midi*, a French journal, publishes some facts respecting winters remarkable for their mildness. In 1172, 1289, 1421, and 1527, the trees in January were already in leaf, and the birds had begun to build their nests in the branches. In 1538 the gardens were filled with flowers on the 1st of February, and in Paris swimming parties were organized. The winter of 1763 was very rigorous throughout France, but this remarkable fact was observed, that at the town of Sables d'Olonne (Vendee), and six leagues around, the months of December, 1762, and January, 1763, were exempt from cold, while elsewhere the weather was very severe, and the mouth of the Loire frozen. That occurrence was remarked by the learned Le Condamine, who was then at Sable d'Olonne; he called the attention of men of science to the fact, but the reasons could never be ascertained. The mild winters of 1807, 1822, and 1853 had no pernicious effect on the crops.

—Orders have been issued by the War Department dismantling all the fortifications north of the Potomac. The Military District of East Tennessee has been discontinued by order of the President.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Profundities of Finance.

From the Tribune.

The Controller of the Currency, who is one of the financial authorities of the times, gives the following lucid commentary on the effect of a foreign loan, upon which he has received the compliments of the *Chronicle* and others of our contemporaries:—

"As to the position in reference to a foreign loan, it would, in my view, if carried into effect, be almost suicidal. If bonds are sold abroad the price would be based, of course upon the present currency rate of exchange, consequently the Government would receive about $60 in gold for each $100 in bonds, payable in gold, with semi-annual interest, also payable in gold in addition to exchange, commissions, etc etc. And in addition, if the Government should sell its bonds abroad to the extent to affect the price of gold—say 20 per cent.—it would lessen to just that extent the net proceeds of the bonds, and instead of $60, realize only $40 for each $100 of bonds."

At the date of his letter, February 24, the latest advices from London quoted 5-20 bonds at about 68. Gold at the same date was about 137, and sight exchange on London 110. Assuming these figures, the following would be the result of a sale of a $1000 bond in London:—$680 at 4s. 6d. equals £153. A sight draft drawn in New York for this sum at 110 yields $748·17 *in gold*, or $74·82 in gold to the $100, and not $60, as stated by the Controller, who would seem to have sold his exchange at a *discount*, and not at the usual *premium*.

At 137, the gold proceeds of the draft would have sold at $1023·99, which is a fraction below the New York quotation for 5-20s of that date.

The Controller, with equal accuracy, says that a decline of 20 per cent. in gold would reduce his $60 to $40. It has been usually supposed that 20 per cent. of 60 is 12, and not 20.

Mr. Clarke is doubtless a good practical banker, but they probably do not deal in foreign exchange at Rochester.

The Signs of the Political Sky.

From the Times.

There are various little clouds of danger on the European horizon, which may yet seriously affect the condition of Europe during the next year, and in a minor degree our own well-being. The old source of diplomatic trouble—the principalities near the mouth of the Danube—is again bringing forth revolution and disturbance. We may hear again of Russia marching over the Pruth and quieting the uneasy condition of the Slavonic populations, and beginning a new struggle with Turkey. It cannot be supposed that even the severe lesson of the Crimean War has put an end to the great ambition of Russia to possess Constantinople. It is doubtful now whether England and France would unite for another effort to check this progress towards the sea, especially if Russia could show any kind of good diplomatic reasons for it. Certainly the sympathy of this country would not now be against Russia, as, since emancipation, it is believed that her course of administration will be more in harmony with the spirit of the age than ever before, and that Europe would be no more impeded in a rational advance by Russia than by Turkey in the Bosphorus.

But before such possible events can become realities there must be desperate and bloody wars, and the doctrine of modern political economy is the financial "solidarity of nations;" that the prosperity of one is associated with the prosperity of all.

A war on the Black Sea would disturb our commerce and exchanges, and would, more or less, affect every branch of our trade. Still more would a struggle on the Baltic between the two leading German Powers for the Duchies. If the unfortunate differences between Austria and Prussia in regard to Schleswig-Holstein should ripen into a war, it would be one which might draw all continental Europe into the vortex, perhaps even England itself. Napoleon might seek in the great confusion and struggle to win Belgium or the Rhine Provinces; Italy might strike for Venice, and Hungary rise for her complete independence. Great Britain might feel it a necessity to preserve or regain her weight in European affairs by siding with some of the great Powers.

It is most probable that the differences between Austria and Prussia will be compromised; still the political skies wear a squally look, and our business men will do well to look carefully at these signs. Whatever storms rage in Europe, our own course here must be calm and peaceful. Neither the Mexican question nor the Canadian fisheries can possibly embroil us when there is danger to the European powers at home. We shall feel indeed the reacting currents from these disturbances in Europe, but they cannot affect us seriously. Our problems and dangers are all domestic. We must proceed with the grand and peaceful work of healing the wounds of a terrible war. We have to build up the Union, to complete the work of emancipation, to reduce our expenses and contract the currency, to promote production and organize our finances, so that the burdens of a tremendous struggle may rest as lightly as possible on our people. Already the signs are favorable.

The currency is slowly returning to a specie basis; our banking interest is pronounced by European critics to be the soundest in the world; our most unequal and injudicious tariff is to be revised in the interests of production. The imports of luxuries are giving signs of falling off, while the export of cotton is about to increase to a vast extent, with lower prices ruling. Foreigners are aiding us continually with capital by taking our public bonds and railway securities; the credit of the Government is rising every day in all the markets of the world; the revenues of the country for expenses and for paying the interest on the public debt are far beyond our calculation; prices of commodities are everywhere falling, and wages will soon follow, so that the burdens on consumers will speedily be lightened. A few will suffer who have speculated beyond their means; some apparent fortunes will lose their value; the manufacturing companies who have been making such enormous profits will be obliged to sell out at a loss; but the community at large will be a gainer. An enormous development of production is at hand in cotton from the South, and in gold from Colorado and the neighboring regions, while the West will supply corn and meat to those districts occupied in their more profitable branches.

The South is wisely rejecting all reactionary fallacies about the greater cheapness of growing corn and raising hogs near by, to save the expense of freight from the West, and is turning all her energies to what pays the best—cotton culture—assured if the profit of this production is sufficient, that she can afford to let New England make her shoes, and Indiana grow her corn. In like manner, the Central West will use their unrivalled agricultural facilities and feed the whole country, without turning capital to unnatural and unprofitable branches of manufacture.

Many burdens weigh indeed on the production and commerce of the seaboard, but there are many signs of a healthful growth and of increasing progress.

The Enfant Terrible of the United States.

From the Herald.

All Europe is in trouble about Bancroft. His recent oration upon President Lincoln has touched the sore points of almost all the monarchies. The London *Times*, speaking for England, compares him to Elijah Pogram. The London *Spectator* thinks that he is more like the "Young Columbian" who taunted the British lion. The press of France, muzzled by the Emperor, discreetly says nothing; but the copies of the *Herald* containing the oration and our comments are seized and suppressed by the Government. The Emperor of Austria is very severely wounded, and has sent a strong protest to our Cabinet. The historian Bancroft has turned out to be the *enfant terrible* of the United States. He has been guilty of telling the truth upon one of those state occasions when the truth is ordinarily veiled beneath polite phrases and honeyed compliments. He has bluntly and plainly expressed the real sentiments of the American people, in striking contrast to the roundabout feebleness of Secretary Seward's diplomatic despatches. No wonder that the lion of England groans, with his head and tail drooping. No wonder that the gamecock of France flinches and will not come to time. No wonder that the double-headed eagle of Austria emits a faint squeak.

The *enfant terrible*, as most of our readers know, is one of those surprisingly bright and sharp children who reveal the secrets of the household in the most unexpected manner to the most inappropriate persons. One lady calls upon another, who greets her very warmly, and exclaims, "How glad I am to see you!" Now is the opportunity of the *enfant terrible*. Staring the visitor full in the face, and with that charming and innocent simplicity so characteristic of childhood, he quietly observes, "Why, mamma, how can you say that? You know that you told papa this morning that this lady was a fright; that you hated the sight of her, and felt like scratching her ugly eyes out!" What follows may be easily imagined. It is the same sort of a tempest that has followed the delivery of Bancroft's oration. The representatives of the European powers assembled at the Capitol to listen to a eulogy upon President Lincoln.

They came in full dress, and expected to have a very nice time. Of course they knew that Lincoln would be praised; but they anticipated that, as is usual upon such occasions, a *few* sugar plums would be distributed among the audience. They were politely received and conducted to prominent seats. Vice-president Foster, as the lady of the house, greeted them with the customary compliments. Then came the turn of the *enfant terrible*. Bancroft arose, and the fun began. He declared that England was a good-for-nothing, worn-out Government. He told Napoleon that he must get out of Mexico, or take the consequences. He stigmatized Maximilian as "an Austrian adventurer." Naturally the representatives of foreign Powers felt indignant. They had received more than they had bargained for. They wrote fearful despatches back to their home Governments. The frightful fuss in Europe is the result.

But, now that the thing is all over, what are the powers of Europe going to do about it? Our *enfant terrible* told the truth, and even though we administer to him a little salutary correction in private, we shall certainly stand up for him in public. The British Government has behaved very badly, and is a worn-out institution. Napoleon has no right in Mexico, and he must withdraw his troops and respect the public sentiment of the United States—a nation which has been upon the most amicable terms with France, and wishes to continue those friendly relations, if Napoleon will permit it by relinquishing his Mexican projects. As for Maximilian, if he be not an Austrian adventurer, what is he? A prince who leaves his home in Europe and is forced upon the Mexican people, against their consent, by foreign bayonets, is certainly deserving of no better title. If the Emperor of Austria feels so very angry upon this subject, let him show his resentment in the only practicable way. Suppose that he requests Napoleon to withdraw the French army from Mexico, and then undertakes to support Maximilian with Austrian soldiers. Napoleon would be pleased with this arrangement, for it would extricate him from a dangerous dilemma. We should not be displeased with it, for if we are obliged to fight somebody in order to restore the republic of Mexico, we would much rather fight Austrians, who are total strangers to us, than Frenchmen, with whom we have many bonds of amity. Francis Joseph ought not to dislike this plan; for it would bring his white-coated troops face to face with our boys in blue, and enable him to get rid of a great deal of bad blood—that excited by the Bancroft oration included. If this scheme be not adopted we cannot suggest any other mode to satisfy Europe. We shall certainly not surrender Bancroft to the British, who would blow him from the mouth of a cannon as they did the Sepoys and are going to do with the Fenians. The French cannot have him at any price, for the reports of their cruelties in Mexico have already pushed our patience to the limits. And sooner than entrust him to the tender mercies of Austria we will stir up another Hungarian rebellion and send the House of Hapsburg to its mansion in the skies—or elsewhere.

President Johnson and His Cabinet—The Past and the Present Order of Things.

From the Herald.

The reconstruction of the Cabinet has for some time ceased to be a subject of rumors and conjectures among the political circles at Washington. There seems to be a general understanding that the question of a reorganization has been indefinitely postponed, subject only to the chapter of accidents and circumstances to which all human affairs are liable from day to day. The President naturally shrinks from the idea of superseding the ministers inherited from his lamented predecessor, and they are evidently satisfied with this amiable feeling of Mr. Johnson. But here the question is suggested, should they not be influenced by a corresponding sentiment of delicacy, and gracefully give him the opportunity of reorganizing his administrative household without the hazard of complaints of injustice from any quarter?

That the leading members of the present Cabinet have come out of the trying ordeal of our late deadly and perilous struggle for the life of the nation with flying colors is universally admitted; that Mr. Seward has managed our difficult and critical foreign relations during the last five eventful years with singular skill and ability no intelligent man will deny; that Mr. Stanton has conducted with unsurpassed energy, foresight, and fidelity, day and night, the stupendous machinery of the War Office required for the equipment, transportation, and supply of a million of soldiers in the field, enveloping an area of eight hundred thousand square miles of hostile territory, is proved by the glorious events of the war; and that the final summing up of the Secretary of the Navy has given general satisfaction we are glad to testify. What can President Johnson do against the claims of such public officers as these? Sharing the common gratitude of the country for their faithful services, their trials and dangers through the fearful struggle of the war, he recognizes their right to a liberal margin of indulgence. Yet it is manifest that the war Cabinet of President Lincoln, animated and controlled by one all-absorbing idea, does not work so harmoniously as the peace Cabinet of his successor. Peace has brought about a new epoch—a new order of things—demanding a new departure, a new policy, and a new ministry in the new work of reconstruction, and especially demanding, in support of the Executive, a Cabinet that is a unit.

President Johnson had exhibited a conscientious respect for the memory of Abraham Lincoln in everything that he has done, and in everything he has declined to do, as the inheritor of Mr. Lincoln's responsibilities, pledges, and policy. The country is thus indebted for the ratification of his emancipation proclamations in the great constitutional amendment abolishing and interdicting slavery throughout the Union and forever. So, too, as upon all "collateral issues" the generous Lincoln had promised the rebellious States a large exercise of magnanimity, his policy has been pursued by Johnson. But still the clashings of reconstruction theories and parties and factions, in Congress and out of Congress, have resulted in discordant opinions in the Cabinet—opinions which have become settled while the President has been developing his own well-considered measures of Southern restoration. Hence we find him rather embarrassed than strengthened by a Cabinet accepted as a legacy with the policy indicated by his predecessor.

President Johnson is, however, disinclined to resort to the extremity of displacing this Cabinet as an ungracious task, and it is to this difficulty that we would invite the attention of the members concerned. To remove this embarrassment and to leave their official chief perfectly free to proceed to a reorganization, his present Cabinet, in a body, should tender him their resignations. There is danger otherwise that the diplomatic reputation of Mr. Seward acquired through the war may be damaged by his conflict with the artful devices of Louis Napoleon in reference to Mexico. There is danger, too, that the untiring industry, zeal, and war energy of Secretary Stanton may be misdirected in the reconstructive work of peace. The flexible, temporizing diplomacy of Seward is now out of place in the State Department quite as much as the inflexible, Cromwellian zeal of Stanton in the War Office.

We want decision now in our diplomacy, and conciliation between the late hostile armed forces of the North and South. Above all, a perfect accord between the President and his Cabinet is essential to the success of the administration; and in this view, if the amiable policy in behalf of harmony pursued by Mr. Lincoln shall fail, there may be no other alternative, in the progress of events, left to Mr. Johnson than the rigid but effective system of Andrew Jackson. It is probable that recent events have shaped this Cabinet to a passive compliance with the President's policy; but he is entitled to their hearty co-operation. It is possible that he may be satisfied with less; but from a high consideration of dignity and decorum he should be relieved of all embarrassments upon the subject.

President Johnson's Party Relations

From the World.

It is a question of some interest how far President Johnson may consider himself bound to the Republican party in consequence of his election by it to a different office from the one he fills. This is a question of individual honor and conscience which only Mr. Johnson can decide; but the main considerations which bear on it are as open to the public judgment as to his own.

It cannot be pretended that, previous to the Baltimore Convention, Mr. Johnson owed any allegiance to the Republican party. He had always been a more pronounced Democrat, if possible, and more vehement opponent of the Republican party, than the late Senator Douglas. Neither Mr. Johnson nor Mr. Douglas, in giving a prompt and vigorous support to the war, professed themselves, or were understood by others, to have renounced their Democratic principles, or to have changed their party relations. Mr. Johnson was appointed Military Governor of Tennessee because he was the most prominent loyalist in that State, and it was deemed politic to appoint a resident for his local knowledge. He had the rank and pay of a brigadier-general, and was no more bound to change his politics in consequence of his appointment than any other Democratic brigadier-general appointed by President Lincoln.

Whatever claim the Republican party has on Mr. Johnson dates from the Baltimore Convention. His sole obligation to the party was created by the action of that Convention. After his nomination the party was compelled to vote for him in order to vote for Mr. Lincoln; as it was impossible to run separate sets of electors for President and Vice-President. We must, therefore, look into the history of the Convention to find the measure of his obligation.

It is notorious that Mr. Johnson was taken up at Baltimore because it was deemed expedient to strengthen the ticket by nominating a Democrat. Vice-President Hamlin had a strong body of supporters; and he was rejected by the Convention only because it was thought better to go out of the Republican party for the second name on the ticket. The Vice-President has no political power, except to cast a tie vote on equal division of the Senate; the chance of his becoming President was small—next to nothing, as it then appeared—and the Convention preferred what they supposed the slight risk of having a Democratic President by death, to the greater risk of a Democratic President by election. What is more to the purpose is, that the same question was agitated in the Convention which now divides the President and Congress; that it was decided by the Convention in favor of Mr. Johnson's present policy; and that his nomination was the consequence of that decision and a part of it. Thad. Stevens opposed, in the Convention, the admission of the delegates from Tennessee, on precisely the same grounds that he has this winter led the opposition to admitting the Southern representatives to Congress. The choice for Vice-President of that part of the Convention which preferred to reject Mr. Hamlin and take a Democrat, lay between Mr. Johnson and Mr. Dickinson; and the competing Democratic claims were decided by the New York delegation, who concluded in caucus to vote for the admission of the Tennessee delegates, and thus secure the nomination of Mr. Johnson. So far, therefore, as he is bound to anything by the action of the Republican Convention, it is to a steady adherence to his present policy. The adoption of that policy by the Convention was the very thing that nominated him. If, after his acceptance and election, the party take different ground, he is under no obligation to follow them. The strictest notions of gratitude and fidelity can bind him to nothing beyond the policy of the Convention by which he was nominated.

Besides the question of policy, there is the question of patronage. Considering the Republican party merely as an organization for the spoils, and regarding the President as a party chief, all usage would still allow him the freest range of personal choice, so long as he did not go out of the party for appointees. If some Republicans support a policy which he deems vital, and others oppose it, he is perfectly free, as a party man, to bestow all his offices on Republicans who agree with him.

But this degrading spoils view is unworthy of the crisis. It is, in fact, inconsistent with the preservation of the Union. Even if Mr. Lincoln had lived, or if Mr. Seward were President, he could not, without base treachery to the country, administer the Government on the spoils system of ordinary times, which requires all the offices to be bestowed on members of the party that elected the President. If this rule were followed now, the Government could not possibly be administered in the recovered States, which would be kept excluded from the Union by the impossibility of finding agents to execute the laws. The success of the war just at the time he came into office compels Mr. Johnson to go entirely outside the party that elected him for appointees to office in nearly one-half of the country. It is fortunate that he has no party obligations that interfere with his perfect freedom in the disposal of the public patronage. Though a Democrat in principle, he owes nothing to the Democratic party, for it opposed his election. Though elected by the Republicans, he owes little to them, for they took him as a Democrat; took him *because* he was a Democrat; and bestowed on him an office of mere honor, without either patronage or influence. If he has offices to bestow, it is contrary to their intentions. If he has power in the Government, it is not because they meant to trust him any. If he differs from them in policy, it is because they differ from the Convention that nominated him. It is not possible to conceive a combination of circumstances which would more completely exempt a President from all party obligations, and leave him so free to act in the spirit of elevated patriotism, without regard to party trammels.

A Second Mezzotanti.

The Bohemian papers give an astonishing account of the faculty for learning languages possessed by a Herr Szerezel, a young Bohemian only twenty-three years old. He is said to speak thirty languages, and to be not only thoroughly conversant with all the languages of Europe, but also with those of China, Japan, and Malacca. At a meeting lately held of the most celebrated linguists of Prague, Herr Szerezel proved to the satisfaction of his hearers that he possessed a most intimate knowledge of these languages, especially the Asiatic.

PROPERTY RESTORED.—Hon. Pierre Soule's mansion on Espalanade street, New Orleans, for about two years occupied as a Freedmen's Orphan Asylum, has been restored to him by order of General Howard.

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON,

AUCTIONEERS,

No. 1110 CHESNUT STREET.

A ONE-HORSE POWER

AMATEUR ENGINE.

This engine will be disposed of by private or public Sale, by the above parties at their Auction Store.

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PUBLIC SALE.—VERY VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, KNOWN AS THE CENTRAL BUILDINGS, Nos. 218 and 220 WALNUT Street, opposite the Merchants' Exchange 35 feet on Walnut street, 140 feet in depth to Pear street two fronts.

On Tuesday

April 3, 1866 at 12 o'clock noon will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those two four-story brick buildings and the lot of ground thereunto belonging situate on the south side of Walnut street, directly opposite the Exchange; containing together in front on Walnut street 35 feet, and extending in depth about 140 feet to Pear street, known as the Central Buildings, with a passage way running through to Pear street, on which is erected a five story brick building. The attention of capitalists bankers, and insurance companies is called to the above mentioned property, combining as it does, many advantages. Its close proximity to the Exchange, together with two fronts, make it desirable. Property in this particular block is considered of more value per foot than in any other block in the whole length of Walnut street.

Clear of all incumbrance.

For further particulars apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 182 S. FOURTH Street.

Philadelphia, March, 1866. 3 15 16t

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The following rates of discount are allowed:—

On all orders of $25, two per cent. discount.

On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.

On all orders of $300, four per cent. discount.

All orders should be sent to

HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 Chesnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 2 16

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

T. J. McGUIGAN,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc,

FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc

MATCHES AND BLACKING,

NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,

First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut.

5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

RALSTON & BIDDLE,

IMPORTERS OF

INDIGO AND INDIA GOODS,

Nos. 122 Walnut St., and 17 Granite St.,

OFFER FOR SALE, IN LOTS TO SUIT:

- INDIGO, BENGAL.
- INDIGO, GUATAMALA.
- INDIGO, MADRAS.
- COCHINEAL SUMAC.
- COPPERAS, BLOCK TIN.
- LAC DYE, BLEACHING POWDERS.
- SODA ASH, CUTCH.
- SAL SODA, ALUM,

AND DYEWOODS AND DYESTUFFS OF ALL KINDS. 3 14 12t

CHALLENGE LIGHT!

Paragon Oil and Safety Lamps.

BRIGHT LIGHT—THREE HOURS—ONE CENT

No chimney! No smoke! No grease.

Sold by Inventors,

KELLY & NEEL,

No. 911 MARKET Street.

AGENTS WANTED.

Also, Dealers in Soaps and Coal Oil. Machinery Oils, warranted not to gum or chill, $1·25 per gallon. 3 15

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,

No. 13 N. FOURTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Portemonnaies, Pocket Books, Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases Ladies Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Spectacles, Card Cases China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Cornelian Goods, Bracelets, Necklaces, Belt Clasps, Studs Sleeve Buttons Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 3 15 1y

DRY GOODS.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET.

EAST SIDE.

Have just received a large lot of

BA[illegible] WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS
[illegible] LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEIL
HAIR NETS

And a full line of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.

Also a large lot of

CROCHET LACES,

Which we are offering at reduced prices 912

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1866. Spring Importation. 1866.

E. M. NEEDLES.

HAS JUST OPENED

1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets Cambrics Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.

100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price from 50c to $1·50.
300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628

HOOP-SKIRT

Manufactory No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

These of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in finish and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 45

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CARSON

GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,

J. HOPKINS TARR.

SOLICITOR,

WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.

DIRECTORS,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.
CHARLES S. OGDEN.
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year: whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216·02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully,

BOOTH & GARRETT.

Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,

REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO

Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to

MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,

Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity, and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,

A. BROWN.

3 23m

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

BANKERS,

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5 20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7·30 NOTES, 1st, 2d and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 2 1

DAVIES BROTHERS

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

HARPER, DURNEY & CO

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building,

TO 1 17 4p

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET.

5 20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.

7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES,

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 Chesnut Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

8 24 § 706 CHESNUT STREET

STOVES. RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 4 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

RANDALL & CO.,

PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,

No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.

Fine English Toilet Soaps,

IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.

Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.

We have constantly on hand every variety of

PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes, Brushes, etc. 3 2 3m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Eighth Page.*

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK—A MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT—THE FIRST BANKING-HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.—The busy bee-hive of workmen in the basement of the old building at the corner of Franklin Place and Chesnut street, once known as the Franklin House, and more recently as the St. Louis, are engaged in the preparatory measures for the erection of the new and splendid edifice to be used as the banking-house of the First National Bank of this city. The style of architecture is to be Roman Doric, and the front and principal building, which is of massive Quincy granite, will be two stories in height, and extend on Chesnut street 58 feet by 145 on Franklin street. The back building will extend 150 feet further north, along Franklin street. The lower floor of the main building will be occupied as the banking-house proper. The first apartment on entering will be 55 by 53, and fitted up in the very finest style. The flooring will be of marble tiling, of new and beautiful design. The desks of the bank officers are to be of black walnut, and the counters of the same material, set upon a black marble base; the ceiling will be 49 feet high. Immediately in the rear of the banking-room is the Government loan room, 21 by 26, and the correspondents' room, 18 by 26. The cashier's room, 18 by 20.

The President's room 15 by 20, with an ante-room 10 by 20. Still further back is located the Directors' room 24 by 26, and a library and reading room, 24 by 18, communicating by sliding doors, furnishing a chamber for the meetings of stockholders. The second-story, which is entirely fire-proof, will be used exclusively for the safe keeping and storage of the valuable papers, correspondence books, and documents necessarily attached to the business of so extensive a concern. The basement will contain the heating apparatus, which process is to be accomplished by the use of hot water. Dressing and dining room, and kitchen, exclusively for the use of the employes of the bank—a system being largely adopted on account of the saving of time and expense which it secures.

As we before stated, the front is of solid granite, and will be imposing on account of its massiveness and appearance of strength. It is estimated that the front alone will cost from $30,000 to $40,000. The cornices will be simple in style, but very heavy. The main entrance on Chesnut street will be an arched doorway 10 feet 6 inches in width and twenty feet high. The door itself will be solid walnut, of ornate workmanship, with 12 inch iron boiler plate upon the inside, making it entirely burglar-proof. On each side of the entrance way will be an arched window, 6 feet 6 inches by 14. In the second story there will be three similar to those below, except that the centre one will be 8 feet wide by 19 feet high. The whole of the first and second floors, together with the roof of all the offices, will be made thoroughly fire-proof by means of brick arches upon rolled iron beams. Especial attention will be paid to the proper ventilation of the various rooms and apartments, a matter that is deserving of more attention on the part of builders than it generally secures.

Altogether, the First National promises to excel every other institution of a similar character in the country in the beauty and magnificence of its business structure. It is the intention of the Directors to make it a complete banking-house. The whole is being erected under the immediate auspices of Mr. Clark, the President, and will cost, when completed, over $150,000. The contractor for the work is John Rice, Esq., and the plan was designed by John McArthur, Jr., whose name as an architect is second to none in the city.

We are gratified to observe that quite a large number of our wealthy corporations are setting a good example to private citizens in expending a portion of their surplus funds in advancing and beautifying our pleasant city. These large jobs give employment and support to thousands who would otherwise either suffer from want or have to resort to vicious courses as a means of livelihood. We hope, then, our other public bodies will soon follow the excellent example set by the First National.

A PLEASANT TIME AT THE UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.—The Union League, of Philadelphia, enjoy the distinguished honor of placing in the field during the late Rebellion no less than eight first-class regiments. These organizations have all performed signal service, having covered themselves with glory and reflected infinite credit on that patriotic body of Philadelphia gentlemen, the Union League. The Union League regiments will hold a conspicuous place on the page of history, and their deeds of valor in the field, and no less faithful discharge of duty while in camp or garrison, will long be remembered.

It has been the intention, for some time past, of the Committee of the Union League to extend to the officers of these regiments, when the last should reach the city, a hearty greeting. Yesterday the last of these regiments, the 214th, Brigadier-General D. B. McKibben, returned, and for this purpose, last evening, the commissioned officers of all the League Regiments were gathered together at the Union League House. The occasion was one of hearty and mutual congratulation at the close of the Rebellion and the triumph of the Union army.

A splendid collation was spread in the banqueting room of the League, and a brilliant assemblage of officers and civilians were present. The proceedings were of a highly interesting, though of not a particularly formal character.

At about 10 o'clock the banqueting doors were thrown open, and after partaking of the viands abundantly spread before them, the guests were welcomed home by Mayor McMichael, in a characteristic speech. The Mayor alluded to the part that the Union League had taken during the war, and congratulated them on placing so many regiments in the field, composed of brave and stalwart soldiers.

The Mayor's address was received with the most uproarious applause, and at the close he was greeted with three hearty cheers.

Loud calls were then made for Colonel Wistar, who, on behalf of the officers of the returned regiments, expressed sincere thanks, in a few well-chosen remarks.

Colonel Wistar was followed by General McKibben, General Sickel, Daniel Dougherty Esq., and others. Mr. Dougherty's remarks were peculiarly appropriate to the occasion, being an admirable admixture of wit, humor, and sentiment. The occasion was one of infinite pleasure and satisfaction to all concerned, and was a most appropriate *denouement* to the part taken by the Union League Regiments during the war.

BILLIARD MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.—The billiard match for the champion cue of Pennsylvania, which was won, at the tournament held in this city about two months ago, by Mr. E. J. Plunkett, was contended for last evening at Concert Hall. A large audience, composed of ladies and gentlemen, were in attendance. The contestants for the cue were the present champion, Mr. Plunkett, and Mr. Robert T. Ryall. The game commenced at eight o'clock. Philip Tiemann, of Cincinnati, was chosen umpire; E. H. Nelms, of Baltimore, acted as referee for Mr. Plunkett, and Mr. Bruce for Mr. Ryall. Much enthusiasm prevailed during the contest. Many splendid and difficult shots were made by both players. The game was for 1500 points carom. The highest runs made by Mr. Ryall were 78, 100, 111, 125. Mr. Plunkett's best were 52, 50, 46. The game was brought to a close at half-past eleven o'clock, Mr. Ryall having won the cue, the score standing—Ryall, 1500; Plunkett, 628; average, 30.

GIRARD COLLEGE.—The eighteenth annual report of the Board of Directors of Girard College has been prepared. From it we learn that during the year 1865 no new pupils were admitted, the financial condition of the College, owing to the high price of all goods, not allowing the same. On the 1st of January, 1865, there were 563 pupils in the College. During the year 33 were indentured; 7 indentures were cancelled; 8 were deprived of the benefits of the institution by expulsion; 4 died; and 1 was removed to the asylum for the deaf and dumb; 1 is at large, having absconded from his master while on trial with him—leaving 509 pupils on the rolls. The amount expended was $123,632·83.

THE FASHIONS.

OPENING DAY.

Once more the day beloved by milliners has come, and show-rooms glitter with the beauty devised for spring toilettes. Never before within our memory has there been such charming variety in the matter of hats and bonnets. There is a perfect garden of novelty and loveliness to select from, and each separate pet beauty so fair and fresh that every taste is gratified. Unhappily the weather is far from being propitious; and neither the streets nor the shops are thronged to that extent which is generally almost disagreeably noticeable upon this the first day of the new season. But, notwithstanding the cloudy sky, the wet and muddy streets, and the generally uninviting appearance of outdoor life, within the dainty little boudoirs, vulgarly known as show-rooms, all is bright, beautiful and radiant.

A little gipsy was the first hat we took up. It was composed of white chips and tulle, held together in bands and puffs by black velvet ribbon. The strings of the finest and richest quality of broad white ribbon, simply held together with small strings of black velvet. From the top depended a long fall of white tulle, held in its place by a bunch of delicate pink roses; and a similar bunch of flowers caught up the tulle at the back of the bonnet, producing a very charming effect. The next bonnet which attracted our special notice was a Leghorn of very fine quality, being, in shape, a slight modification of the Empire cornet of the season just passed. The difference between this variety of Empire and that just referred to, is in the crown, which is gently rounded, instead of being square and high. This Leghorn was exquisitely trimmed with black lace and a bunch of scarlet poppies made of silk. The strings were of corn-colored ribbon; and the face trimmings smaller poppies let in a black tulle ruche. This bonnet was extremely rich, elegant, and becoming to almost any complexion. Another very beautiful bonnet was of plain white and Dunstable straw, trimmed with pale violets and crape of the same shade; a long, wide veil of crape was fastened in a bow across the bonnet and fell backward in such a way as to form either a voluminous back trimming to the bonnet, or a veil to be worn over the face, according as fancy or occasion should dictate. A gipsy of pale sky-blue crape, trimmed with tiny jet medallions and chains, with a simple face trimming of white roses, set in white tulle, and broad blue ribbon strings, was very pretty and curious. The gipsy hat will hardly be very fashionable, for it demands a face of almost startling beauty, and is imperative as regards the age of its wearer. Only young and pretty women can wear the gipsy—to all others it must ever remain inaccessible, and would, indeed, be extremely ugly. A bonnet of the present modified Empire shape, made of white tulle, and simply trimmed with a wreath of myrtle leaves, with the bright, flashing green berries among them, was greatly admired by every lady, and merited the applause called forth by its simple, unpretending beauty. Scores upon scores of equally beautiful bonnets demand our special praise, but it is impossible, at the present time, to devote more space to them.

Shawls, cloaks, casaques, sacks, and mantles in extraordinary variety line the rooms and flash brightly in the windows of cloak rooms. It is not possible in one article to do justice to such important points of the wardrobe as the bonnet and the cloak, and we reserve until another occasion a fuller description of the novelties in out door dresses.

We are permitted to say on high authority that the Marchioness de Galliffet wore, a few evenings ago at the opera, a blue silk dress, with a white grenadine muslin over it. The skirt was made with a train, and there were no pleats at the waist. The blue silk bodice was low, the muslin one high; a blue moire sash was tied with two loops at the back of the waist; round the throat there was a dog-collar necklace tied at the back with three loops, and terminating with two extremely long ends of rather wide blue ribbon velvet; a locket was suspended from this necklet in front, and in the centre of the locket there was a star of pearls; the blue velvet bandlets in the hair were likewise ornamented with small stars of pearls.

Low dresses are now frequently cut heart-shaped, both in the front and at the back, and it is now not uncommon to see long sleeves with low dresses in the Louis XVI style. The Fior d'Aliza is the last novelty in low dresses. This bodice is somewhat in Louis XIII style, the centre of it being a different color from the rest of the dress. Take, for example, a pale green silk dress, with a low square cut bodice; in front there is a plastron of white silk, divided in the centre by a strip of green silk, while upon the white silk there is an interlacing of black velvet. The sleeves open almost to the top. A pelerine, made either of guipure d'art or guipure Bruges, completes this bodice, which is one of the novelties of the season.

A more than usually elegant carriage costume which has come under our notice this week, may be summed up in the following few words: A black velvet dress, white cashmere shawl, and white blonde bonnet, trimmed with velvet pansies; and though half a page might be written in praise of the simple beauty and elegance of this toilette, nothing more could be said, we feel assured, that could more clearly impress on the minds of our readers the perfection of so simple a costume. Very long trains are worn for full dress and dinner dress, indeed, with almost every dress that is worn in-doors, and in proportion as the looped-up skirt seems to grow shorter, the trained skirt becomes longer and longer. A dress for a bride, of white, unwatered moire, which came from the skilful fingers of one of our most fashionable dressmakers this week, had a train two yards in length, and which, in the absence of pages, must have cost the fair bride a world of anxiety. —*New York Times.*

—The Postmaster-General has ordered an extension of the route from San Antonio to Fort Clark through to El Paso, making the entire distance seven hundred miles, the service to be performed once a week and back. Officers and soldiers of the army in Texas are thus placed in close postal communication with their friends at the military posts in New Mexico, California, and on the frontier.

—The President has finally approved of the awards of the Military Commission who were appointed to distribute the rewards for the arrest of Booth and the conspirators. These rewards amount to nearly a quarter of a million dollars, and nothing now remains but for the Secretary of War to announce and pay out the money, so far as it in his hands. This will be a great relief to many who are interested and have been here waiting anxiously for many months at heavy expense.

—A committee of gentlemen from Connecticut, influenced by many extraordinary reports from Washington circulating in that State, have had an interview with the President. Among the number was Major-General Hawley, the Union candidate for Governor. The reports in circulation, both in regard to the feelings and opinions of the President and of the General, were referred to, and were found to be in most respects gross exaggerations or fabrications. The President, of course, desired to see his policy sustained wherever the issue was distinctly and fairly made; but he had not interfered, and did not propose to interfere, with the politics of the States. His friends there knew better than he what course it was proper for them to take to promote the great objects which all earnest Union men desired to see accomplished. Gen. Hawley, with equal frankness, corrected the false impressions which had been created in regard to himself, and the interview, on the whole, appeared to be satisfactory to the visitors, who left favorably impressed with the frankness of the President, and thoroughly convinced that all his hopes and sympathies are still with the great Union party of the country.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT 11

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STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 1?

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 21ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—
Tickets can be had at the
"PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office," for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 1 tf

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
CHESNUT Street above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.......................Resident Manager
Doors open at 6·45 Curtain rises at 7·45.
THIS EVENING,
BENEFIT
BENEFIT
BENEFIT
OF
MR. J. T. WARD,
MR. J. T. WARD,
MR. J. T. WARD,
MR. J. T. WARD,
MR. J. T. WARD,
THE FIREMEN OF PHILADELPHIA,
THE FIREMEN OF PHILADELPHIA,
THE FIREMEN OF PHILADELPHIA,
THE FIREMEN OF PHILADELPHIA,
FAMILY JARS,
FAMILY JARS,
FAMILY JARS,
and a new patriotic drama in one act, by Charles Logue, Esq., of this city, entitled
THE SIEGE OF ATLANTA,
THE SIEGE OF ATLANTA,
THE SIEGE OF ATLANTA.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 24
ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
First day performance of
CARTOUCHE.
MONDAY EVENING, March 26,
a new drama, by John Brougham, Esq.,
CAUGHT IN THE TOILS;
OR,
ONLY A CLOD.
Admission, 25 cents 50 cents, and $1.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 7¼ o'clock.
FRIDAY, March 23,
BENEFIT
BENEFIT
and last appearance but one of
MR. HACKETT,
MR. HACKETT,
who will personate his original and famous character of a
HUDSON RIVER DUTCHMAN,
in the Romantic Drama, founded on Washington Irving's tale, entitled
"RIP VAN WINKLE."
Mr. Hackett will also give his great Dramatic Gem,
MONSIEUR MALLET.
To conclude with Jerrold's beautiful play, called
THE RENT DAY
Martin Heywood...........................Mr. J. B. ROBERTS

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
BENEFIT
OF
CHARLES DILLON,
who will appear in two pieces.
TO-NIGHT (Friday), March 23,
VIRGINIUS.

Virginius, the Roman Father	Mr. DILLON
Virginia, his Daughter	Miss E. Price
Dentatus	Mr Mackay
Appius Claudius	E. L. Tilton

To conclude with the French Drama of
THE THREE GUARDSMEN.

D'Artignan	Mr. CHARLES DILLON
Athos	McKee Rankin
Aramis	Mr. Marlowe
Porthos	Mr. Everham
Boniface	Stuart Robson

Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—
WALNUT Street, above Eighth
UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.
Immense sucess of the brilliant
FOWLER SISTERS,
BILLY HOLMES,
The Great Comic Singer.
MR. JOHN SENIA
And his Wonderful Straw Piano.
SPLENDID BALLETS, BRILLIANT COMEDIES,
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

SELECT READINGS.—PATRIOTIC, PATHETIC, SENTIMENTAL, AND HUMOROUS, will be given by
RUFUS ADAMS,
At the MUSICAL FUND HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, March 24, at 8 o'clock. The entertainment will be interspersed with choice selections of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Doors open at 7. Tickets 50 cents; at TRUMPLER'S, Seventh and Chesnut streets, at the Continental, and at the door. 3 23 2t*

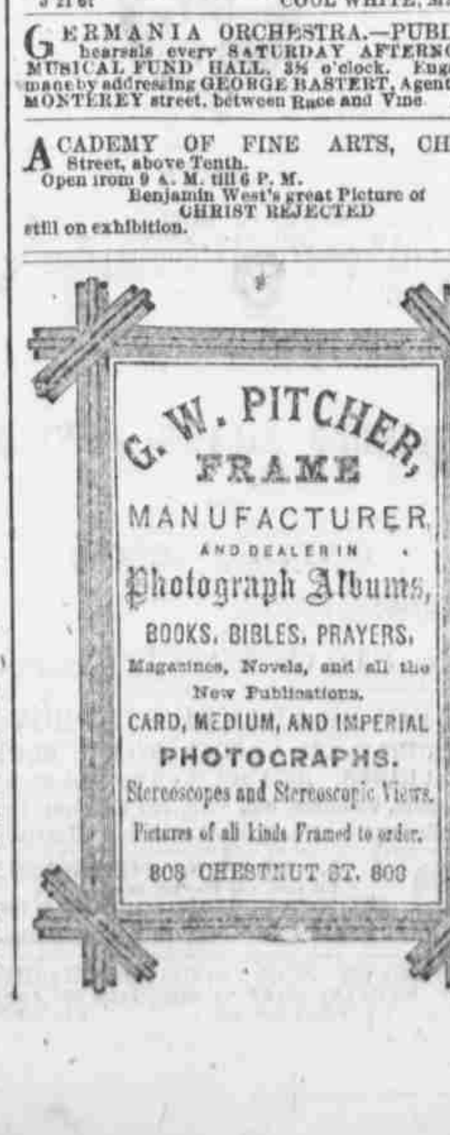
A GRAND SOIREE MILITAIRE,
BY THE
COLLEGIATE CADETS, OF ALLENTOWN, PA.,
Rev. M. L. HOFFARD, A. M., President,
will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On FRIDAY, March 23,
under the direction of Major G. Eckendorff.
Tickets, with reserved seats, 50 cents. To be had at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, SEVENTH and CHESNUT, and RISLEY'S, Continental Hotel. 3 21 3t

BURGESS, PENDERGAST,
HUGHES, AND LA RUE'S
MINSTRELS
THIS EVENING,
AT THE
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH AND CHESNUT.
MINSTRELS' CARNIVAL OF FUN.
The Great Confederation of distinguished
ETHIOPIAN ARTISTES,
THE MASTER BAND OF THE WORLD,
THE MOST PERFECT ORGANIZATION IN EXISTENCE.
No stale jokes. Everything new.
TWENTY BRILLIANT STARS,
LED BY
COOL BURGESS, ARCHIE HUGHES,
T. B. PENDERGAST, AND FRANK BOWLES.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock
Secured seats can be had during the week at TURNER HAMILTON'S Book Store, No. 106 S. TENTH Street. 3 19 6t

THE FAVORITES OF THE METROPOLIS!
MUSICAL FUND HALL.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
Commencing on
MONDAY EVENING, March 26, 1866,
The original and world-famed
WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
From No 514 Broadway, New York (organized in 1851), their first traveling tour in ten years.
The rare talents of the chief artistes of this superb contralization of minstrel celebrities have won for the Wood's a pre eminence over all other troupes in the world. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8
3 21 6t COOL WHITE, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine 1 16 3m

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition. 11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MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street.
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1108 Walter street.
R. G. Maren, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Beward, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 665 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
J. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. B. Choate, Newark Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,
DIIKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp, and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
USE DR. C. G. GARRISON'S
EXPECTORANT.
FOR DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY USE
DR. C. G. GARRISON'S
BITTERS
USE DR. C. G. GARRISON'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS
For Chills and Fevers, Bilious, Billious Remittent, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Depression of Spirits, Coughs, Colds, and all diseases that require a purgative.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at my store,
NO. 211 S. EIGHTH STREET,
Below Walnut, Philadelphia.
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
Wholesale Agents,
No. 23 N. SIXTH Street, Philada.
C. G. GARRISON, M. D.,
Treats patients for all diseases at his Office,
No. 211 South EIGHTH Street
All consultations free 3 7 3m
In all cases where the above Preparations fail to make a cure the money will be refunded.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No 519 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice 10 3

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS..........................$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE..........................$30
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE."
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The well-known and favorite Steamship
"E. C. KNIGHT,"
CAPTAIN BENRY,
Will sail for Wilmington, N. C., direct,
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 24, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM J. TAYLOR & CO.,
3 20 4t No. 208 NORTH WHARVES.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4 formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 5

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—
MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.
Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.
First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.
The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper Orange and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.
Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.
W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
ALL THE
DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, Etc.,
May be obtained at current rates. 2 1?

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, March 12, 1866, Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—
Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Perryville, Havre de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Delaware Railroad Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Way Mail Train at 9·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.
Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 2·45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·00 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington:—
Leave Philadelphia at 8·15, 11·15 A. M., 3·30, 5·30 and 11·30 P. M. The 3·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 7·00, 8·15, and 9·30 A. M., 3·00 and 5·00 P. M.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8·15 A. M., 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE
Leave Wilmington at 12 M., 4·30, and 10 P. M.
CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 8·01, 8·58, and 10·14 A. M., 12·37, 3·43, 5·01, 5·44, and 10·36 P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 8·30 A. M. Way Mail; 9·20 A. M., Express; 1·10 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·50 P. M., Express.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE
Leave Chester at 4·49 and 9·52 A. M., and 3·23 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 10·33 A. M., and 4 P. M.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4·15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Perryville Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express 11·00 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.
Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.
BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8·50 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia, and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore), and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate Stations at 6·30 P. M.
Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M. Leave Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate Stations at 4·45 P. M.
3 12 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.
On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of the Evening Trains.
Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00	A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 10·00	"
Fast Line	at 12 00	M
Parkesburg	at 1 00	P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2 30	"
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00	"
Paoli Train, No. 2	at 5·30	"
Erie Mail*	at 9 00	"
Philadelphia Express†	at 11·10	"

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express‡	at 1·10	A. M.
Philadelphia Express†	at 7·10	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8 20	"
Parkesburg	at 9·00	"
Lancaster Train	at 12 30	P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·10	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4·40	"
Day Express	at 5·50	"
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·10	"

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday.
All other Trains daily, except Sunday.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owners, unless taken by special contract.
TICKET OFFICES
Have been opened at No. 621 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, and Girard House, where Tickets may be procured to all important points in Pennsylvania as well as the West, Northwest and Southwest; and all particulars given as to time and connections by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.
The Ticket Office at West Philadelphia will be continued as heretofore, where all information respecting routes, as well as Tickets, can be had on application to
THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations apply to
FRANCIS FUNK,
3 19 No. 137 DOCK Street.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—
Depot, THIRD Street above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.
At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.
For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 10 02 A. M., and 5·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6 30 A. M., 3·15 and 5 30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·10 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.
4 5 ELLIS CLARK, Agent

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. Increased despatch.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4¾ P. M., to be forwarded the same day. Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington; the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance be sent with each load of goods or no receipt will be given. Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of Live Stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two car-loads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No 1, North river, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
11 1 No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until Further Notice.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6, and 8 P. M.
The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., and 5 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6½, 7¼, 8·20, 9½, 11½, A. M., 2, 5, 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, and 7 P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½, and 8 P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING MAIL.
At 8·00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc., at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9·35 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7·30 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·25 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·20 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M. and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·35 A. M., and Harrisburg at 5·00 P. M.
Market train with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downington at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downington at 7·05 A. M. and 2·30 Noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9·00 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1·48 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without charge.
Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·00 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·00 A. M. and 6·10 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
The following tickets are obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half-fare
EXCURSION TICKETS,
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets
FREIGHT TRAINS.
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon and 6·00 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M. and for all principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	2 25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)	2·25
At 6 and 11·30 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket	2·25
2d Class Ticket	1 50

At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11·15 A. M., 4·30 and 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express	$3·00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express	2·25

The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7·30 and 11·15 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5 and 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7 A. M., 10·50, 3, 5 and 6 P. M., for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.
For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania and New York State and the Great Lakes.
Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA,
Will leave from foot of Cortland street
At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.
From Pier No. 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
At 12 M., 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.
March 12, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—
From foot of MARKET street (Upper Ferry)
Daily, except Sundays
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Millville and all intermediate Stations at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M. to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M., through Passenger due 8 P. M.
For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.
For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc. at 9 A. M., 3, 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.
Freight train will leave Philadelphia, from Sandford's wharf, at 10 A. M., and Camden at 12 M.
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.
THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.
A Special Messenger accompanies each through train.
Office No. 5 Walnut street 9 16 9m

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·15 A. M.
Leave Erie at 1·55 P. M., arrive at New York 3·40 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport. 3

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Of all descriptions,
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Always on hand,
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One door below Seventh street,
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The most liberal discount allowed.
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THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1866.

The Political Prospect.

For the next seven months the State of Pennsylvania will continue to be excited over the political conflict which will take place in October next. The party leaders will be marshalling their forces, and their ranks will be gradually filling with the good citizens of the Commonwealth. There can be no half-way measures, no compromise. Each must be either with us or against us; and now, at the very outset of the contest, it is well that the doctrines for which each fight should be distinctly enunciated. We know that our opponents have no desire to show their hands. We know full well that the dubious position in which they stand is such as would be strengthened by a doubt. But what the people want is not idle manifestoes or wild declarations, but principles, and principles they shall have. The rules of the Republican party are clearly enunciated in a prolix and specific series of resolutions. There can be no mistaking them. The opposition have also given us a clear sight of their avowed doctrines, but the past has a record which needs examining. Let us look at their platform and their history. They declare admiration for, and faith in, "that patriot at the head of our Govment." They flatter, fawn, and cringe before the executive feet, hoping to get some of the crumbs which fall from the rich man's table. But ANDREW JOHNSON cannot forget the past. His mind reverts with, to them, most unwelcome clearness to the declarations of HEISTER CLYMER made in 1863. He remembers well the title of "dirty demagogue," "coarse and grovelling brute," and the "man whose course in Tennessee is a blot on American civilization." His memory is too good to pass over the accusation then made of the man whose honesty they now laud, that "he was bought with power or love of pelf." Who can wonder, when such were CLYMER's words, and when his vote and that of his colleagues spurned ANDREW JOHNSON from the State Capitol, that this same ANDREW JOHNSON should to day spurn with contempt the sycophants who came to tell him of CLYMER's nomination, and advise them to go home and change their man. What wild infatuation ever induced the Convention seeking the President's sympathy to nominate a man who had thus spoken of the President, is to us unknown. It would, indeed, seem "that whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad."

On the other hand, against General GEARY no breath of aspersion can be cast. True it is that the Democratic organs are casting innuendoes and darkly mysterious hints, that he once did something in some obscure skirmish, which they could, if they would, give to the world. But the cause which must base its claims for support upon vague accusations, with possibly a grain of truth, and the root a mass of falsity, must be most weak and tottering. Let the people remember that—

> "A lie which is part the truth, is ever the blackest of lies,
> That a lie which is all a lie, can be met and fought with outright;
> But a lie which is partly the truth, is a harder matter to fight."

What we want are facts, and we defy the bitterest political enemy of the General to adduce a single instance in which he has so acted as to bring a blush to his cheek if published abroad. It is the contrast of the records of the two men which shows so fearfully the faults of the Democratic candidate. One has been since the first trump of war in the foremost of the fight, winning honors which no one doubts, and risking his life in the cause of his State and country. The other has remained at home, occupying a seat in the State Senate, and using his official influence to secure the defeat of all supplies for our soldiers in the field. One proved that he adored and loved the life and deeds of a soldier by placing himself among the first in the foremost part of the contest. The other cast ignominy and shame upon the defenders of our land by voting to deny them the right of suffrage when on the field of battle. One has a long record of patriotic deeds; the other has a compendium of semi-secession votes, and these actions and these votes are the index of the hearts of the two claimants for the political honors.

The Chicago *Republican* pretty well puts the case, and utters a prophesy in an article on the "Signs in Pennsylvania," when it says:—

> "But the great difficulty is with the people. They have no personal animosity against the Copperhead candidate, but they cherish an implacable antagonism to his principles. The signs of this are already so conclusive that, as we have said, his withdrawal by his friends is justly regarded as almost indispensable. They will naturally pretend that the step is taken in order to please the President, but in fact it is imperatively dictated by the public sentiment of Pennsylvania. To run him is not only to encounter a crushing and incurable overthrow in October, but to demoralize the party and break it down before the first month of the campaign is ended. Therefore he will be got out of the way if possible, and some one who is not so odious to the people will be put in his place."

We hope that the statement of the *Republican* is an error. At the time of the selection of Mr. CLYMER we said that his choice gave as much pleasure to the Union as it did to the Democratic party. He is the man of all others whom we would have wished to have been nominated; the man of all others in whose record the most flaws can be detected; the most vulnerable of any leading Democrat; and we hope that we will have the voices of all the citizens of our State on the issue between him and General GEARY. We have watched with care the reception which the choice of our nominee has met with among the newspapers of the interior, and we can say with truth that we have never seen such universal enthusiasm; and now, seven months before the election, we venture to prophesy that, should the two candidates remain in the field, the majority for the Republican nominee will be the largest ever rolled up for any Governor of the Keystone State.

THE NEW DICTIONARY OF CONGRESS.—We are glad to perceive that the United States Senate has adopted a resolution ordering the printing of a new edition of the "Dictionary of Congress." The last appeared in 1863, since which time great changes have occurred in the lives of many of our public men. The overthrow of the Rebellion, the fate of its leaders, and the records of those who are now aspiring to seats as Representatives of the rebellious States, all combine to make a succinct history of their lives matters of interest. The addition to the list of public men of many who, for aught we know, may be the guides to the future, or the destruction of our land, makes it not only proper, but causes the publication from time to time of a revised record to be a matter of necessity. We have also a selfish reason in its favor. It was remarked by one of the Senators (himself a newspaper man), that the work had heretofore been an indispensable book of reference in all the leading editorial sanctums of the country; and that, whenever any of our public men happened to die, this book was at once referred to for the leading particulars of their lives. It has grown to be a work of daily reference; for there are but few leaders of the people who have not at some time in their lives held seats as members either of the Upper or Lower House. We are therefore glad to see the action of the Senate, and hope that it will be made as full and as thorough as the space and appropriation will allow. If all public money expended on documents were spent in producing works as valuable as the "Dictionary," there would be no cause for complaint because of waste.

> "THE Republican papers in Connecticut are trying to give currency as truth to THAD. STEVENS' ingenious and unscrupulous falsehood denying that the President's speech of February 22 was ever made by him. The Hartford *Post* assists him in his dishonest trick by such headlines as these:—'Signs of the Millennium; The Golden Rule in Politics; Mr. Thaddeus Stevens Returns Good for Evil; His Defense of the President; Startling and Unexpected Disclosure; The Speech of February 22 a Copperhead Lie; The whole Report a Cunning Plot against the President's Reputation.'"—*N. Y. World.*

—"By heavens! This is a more exquisite joke than the other." For a paper calling itself a sound metropolitan journal to treat the sarcastic little episode of Mr. STEVENS as though it were truth, is really richer than the speech itself. The *World* insults the Democratic party in saying that it will misguide them into the belief that the address was a real expression of thought. We pity the man who will acknowledge himself a Democrat when the organ of the party thus doubts his reason and denies him common sense.

LOSSES BY THE "ALABAMA"

Our Government will not Interfere in Behalf of Foreigners.

No. 69 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, March 15, 1866.—Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.—Sir:—In virtue of the pressure brought to bear upon me by one of my friends in Central America, in the Republic of San Salvador, in regard to losses his house has sustained in consequence of the depredations committed by the pirate steamer *Alabama*, I find myself compelled to resort to your Excellency as the only source whence I can derive such enlightenment as will enable me to do justice, in my answer to my said friend, which at present I am unable to do, not knowing the views this Government entertains on the subject.

For the information of the Honorable Secretary of State I would state that on the 30th day of January, 1863 I shipped on board of the American barque *Golden Rule*, bound from New York to Aspinwall, United States of Colombia, merchandise, for account of the house of Jose Antonio Gonzales, a citizen and resident of San Salvador, amounting to $449 70, and as said barque was burned by the *Alabama*, on said voyage, near the island of St. Domingo, my friend sustained the loss of above said amount, and of which he now seeks restitution on the part of the United States Government.

It has been stated that the Government would not allow any claims, unless previous payment of such losses as were caused by the *Alabama* had been obtained from England: my friend, Mr. Jose Antonio Gonzales thinks, as a citizen of a foreign country, that so dilatory and injurious course would not be in accordance with the justice always so justly attributed to the Government of the United States, which, moreover, is so fully able to protect and correspond to the losses to those, who, in consequence of its difficulties, have thus been made innocently to suffer; and, also, it seems to your humble servant, that as our young friend, the Republic of San Salvador, trusting to a reciprocal friendliness and even protecting care, on the part of the United States Government, denied to the Southern States the acknowledgment of their belligerence—that protection and prompt settlement against loss is due to the citizens of that country.

I beg leave to add that the claims of foreign countries in this respect, it appears to me, should not be placed on an equal footing with those citizens of the United States, as foreign countries, maintaining the utmost friendliness towards the United States during our recent struggle, were in no manner directly interested, as was the case with the citizens of the United States. I respectfully submit this matter to the consideration of the Department of State, and requesting the honor of an early answer, in order that I may be enabled to communicate the views of the Department of State to the party concerned; and, begging to be excused for the freedom I have taken, please to accept the assurance of the profound consideration and respect of your most obedient servant, WILLIAM H. KNOEPFEL.

MR. SEWARD'S REPLY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 20, 1866.—William H. Knoepfel, No. 69 William street, New York.—Sir:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, and to state that Mr. Gonzales not being an American citizen, nor domiciled in the United States, this Government cannot intervene in his behalf with that of Great Britain, nor assume any responsibility for injury he has suffered at the hands of British subjects and of the Rebels whom they aided.

Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

—M. Buschmann, a member of the Berlin Scientific Academy, has presented the original manuscript of Humboldt's "Cosmos" to the Emperor Napoleon. It consists of five ponderous volumes in quarto, containing the corrected sheets from which the first edition of the work was struck at Stuttgardt. Humboldt employed rough notes. He read, corrected, and enlarged the text so that each sheet is literally covered by the cramped writing of Humboldt, which in many places is so illegible that M. Buschmann was compelled to copy the whole for the printer's use. M. Buschmann carefully preserved the originals of each copied page, and thus possessed the five manuscript volumes.

The Suez Canal.

A writer in the *Cornhill Magazine*, who has lately visited the Suez Canal, is filled with dismal forebodings. French enterprise, French money, French science have begun a great maritime highway from west to east; a French colony has been founded by private capital; but if ever again "the terrific game of war is started between France and England, Egypt is foredoomed to be once more a battle-field; and this being so, it is but natural that England should see with dissatisfaction her rival snatching a point of vantage beforehand." This is the conclusion arrived at by some jealous Englishman, who is angry and discontented—just as all England was angry and discontented when France emerged from the struggle in the Crimea crowned with those honors of well-fought fields which fortune denied to her ally. Now, as then, France beats England.

But this English writer's jealousy, which he finds a leading English magazine ready to express for him, is really very ridiculous. The successful progress of a great scientific and commercial enterprise, intended to extend commerce, and to bring distant lands into close communion, should enlist general sympathy.

We are indebted to the same writer, however, for the following account of the present condition of Suez and the canal to which it gives its name:—

> "The town of Suez has much changed during the last few years. Formerly it was a petty collection of Arab hovels, which once a week used to be scared from its propriety by an irruption of noisy Englishmen on their way to or from India. And no other Europeans were ever seen. Now it is an important town, in which the French play quite as prominent a part as the English. Then there was no drinking water except what was painfully fetched on camels' backs from the fountain of El Ghurkudeh on the other side of the fords. Now the French canal has brought the Nile itself to Suez. In the harbor we found three steamers of the *Messageries Imperiales* and but two of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the former in size and power of speed looking at least the equals of the latter. By their side lay a transport of the Imperial Government, waiting to take French troops to Cochin, China; for Saigon, be it understood, receives all its reinforcements through Egypt, while not even the crisis of the Indian mutiny has sufficed to tempt England's soldiery to the overland route. The hotel at Suez is English, and so is the steam machinery belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company; but these count as nothing when compared with the splendid dry dock now in course of construction by the Messageries Company, at an estimated cost of £320,000.
>
> "This dock, which will be ready for use next summer, is built of stone specially imported from France. Its dimensions (four hundred and forty-two feet long by ninety-one broad, with 23 feet depth of water when the caisson gates are opened) will allow the largest ships, whether of war or of mercantile marine, to be admitted for repairs. It is connected with the shore by a railway running along an artificial causeway nearly two miles long, and if, as appears likely, a landing-quay be added, ocean steamers will be enabled to disembark their passengers and goods without the present troublesome intervention of a smaller steamer. Thus perfectly equipped at one end of the line, and preparing similar arrangements at Saigon, the Messageries Company seems anxious to create for France as strong an interest in Eastern waters as the Canal Company has already given her in the Isthmus of Suez. Neither has the Messageries Company been behind the other in endeavoring to obtain their ends by spoiling the Egyptian. The Pasha bears the whole expense of the docks, and all the works connected with it, but the use of it for half the year is to be vested in the French Company.
>
> * * * "The maritime canal is to traverse the length of the Bitter Lakes, but no works have yet been begun in this vicinity, and the ground is still untouched all the way from Serapeum to Shaloof. The bed of the Bitter Lakes is twenty-six feet below the low-tide level of the Red Sea; it is probable therefore, that the French will have no difficulty in filling the basins as soon as they can bring the water of the Red Sea across the barrier at Shaloof.
>
> "At the last-mentioned point—a ridge in which sand and shells from the Red Sea cover large masses of pure clay and a considerable quantity of limestone—faint traces of the future canal are again discernible. Two miles of shallow excavation have been accomplished, which, however, do not yet contain any water. The hardness of the limestone gives rise to much difficulty, and apparently it has been found necessary to resort to blasting operations on a large scale. While we were at Ismailia two hundred Piedmontese miners were daily expected to pass through on their way to Shaloof, and two hundred more were to follow in a fortnight. The last, or Suez section of the canal, comprises ten miles of lagoon, visited daily by the high tide of the Red Sea. The principal feature of the section is an island, called Turtle Island, chiefly composed of very hard limestone. The canal is meant to cross this island."

The political and financial difficulties which have for some time clouded the prospects of this undertaking are understood to have been removed by a new arrangement with the Viceroy of Egypt, who has bought some of the property of the French company, and will probably cooperate henceforth in the completion of the work.

—The daughter of the keeper of an old curiosity shop in Paris has just lost her leg from a singular accident. She was displaying a Malay dagger to an amateur of arms, when the weapon fell from the scabbard and slightly grazed her foot, which began to swell immediately. The doctor at once tested the weapon, and found that the point had been dipped in one of those dire poisons against which there is no antidote.

THIS is a personal invitation to the reader to examine our new styles of SPRING CLOTHING. Cassimere Suits for $16, and Black Suits for $22. Finer suits, all prices up to $75
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

MACHPELAH CEMETERY SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held at the ground, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 27th, 1866, at half-past 7 o'clock.
By order of the Society.
3 22 3t* M. GRIER, Secretary.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq., will deliver Two Lectures under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. MARCH 26, Subject—"HABIT." MARCH 29, Subject—"TEMPERANCE." The sale of Tickets for both Lectures will commence on Tuesday Morning, 20th. No tickets will be sold or engaged before that time. Price 25c., 50c., and 75c. Tickets for the south half of the house will be sold at J. S. Claxton's No. 606 Chesnut street, and for the north half at Ashmead & Evans', No. 724 Chesnut street. 3 17

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LECTURE ON "THE GLACIERS," by Professor FAIRMAN ROGERS, before the Franklin Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, March 27, at 8 o'clock. This Lecture will be extensively illustrated by photographs, diagrams, and natural crystallizations, thrown with powerful lanterns upon the screen. Tickets 50 cents seats secured without extra charge), for sale at the Franklin Institute, No. 15 S. SEVENTH Street. 3 21 6

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.—To Hotel, Restaurant and Tavern-keepers:—Application for renewal of License to sell will be received by the City Commissioners, as follows:—
First, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards on the 6th and 7th of March.
Fifth and Sixth Wards on the 8th and 9th of March.
Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Wards on the 10th and 12th of March.
Eleventh and Twelfth Wards on the 13th and 14th of March.
Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards on the 15th and 16th of March.
Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards on the 17th and 19th of March.
Twentieth, Twenty first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Wards on the 20th and 21st of March.
Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth Wards on the 22d and 23d of March.
PHILIP HAMILTON, THOMAS DICKSON, JOHN GIVEN, } City Commissioners. 3 14

OFFICE OF THE ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, March 5, 1866.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Royal Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 237 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, the 2d day of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, to act upon a proposition to reduce the Capital Stock to two hundred thousand dollars.
A. B. LINDERMAN, ISAAC BARTON, WILLIAM SMITH, C. C. KNIGHT, W. H. ELY, } Directors.
JOHN GALLAGHER, Jr., Secretary. 3 7 wfm 11t

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT and Managers of The PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the Capital Stock payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 2d of April next.
The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 2d of April.
March 8, 1866 A. E. DOUGHERTY
3 9 mw 10t Treasurer.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 MAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.
The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

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Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33§

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY!—
DR. J. W. POLAND'S
WHITE PINE COMPOUND
Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.
THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES
Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally.
It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints.
Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and sure.
Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally.
GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor,
1 27mwf3m BOSTON, Mass.

WANTS

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 419 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

JUST RECEIVED,
FILIGREE SILVER JEWELRY.
BAILEY & CO.,
3 23 6t4p
No. 819 CHESNUT Street.

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoe makers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg

J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, Successor to Fowler, Wells & Co., Gives written and verbal descriptions of character with Charts, daily at
3 10 1mrp No. 25 S. TENTH Street.

COLORED ENGRAVINGS OF RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN for sale. Price $5. Apply at ANSOM STREET BATHS. 3 16 fmw2w*

HOOP SKIRTS.

DUPLEX SKIRT
FASHIONS FOR 1866.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO finely-tempered steel springs, braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.
They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.
Their *wonderful flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*
IN FACT for the *promenade*, or *house*, the *church*, *theatre*, or *car* they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE
STANDARD SKIRT
OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.
Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY
No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts.,
NEW YORK.
Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.
FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORES in THIS CITY. Inquire for [2 14 3mrp
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
Combining Durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
3 10 2m No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
Most fashionable and popular in use. For sale by
J. G. MAXWELL & SON,
3 10 2m S. E. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

LOST.

LOST—BETWEEN TWELVE AND ONE o'clock, this day, $170, between Fourth and Chesnut and 249 South Sixth street. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to W. B. HOOD,
1t* No. 249 S. SIXTH Street.

LOST OR MISLAID, A PERPETUAL POLICY OF INSURANCE, issued by the Fire Association of Philadelphia to JACOB BASLER, for $1600, dated July 13, 1860. Any information thereof will be received by C. ENGLHOFER,
Attorney-at-law,
3 21 1mrp No. 407 North FIFTH St.

PENNSYLVANIA
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS'
Fifth Great Sale of
VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS
THE ENTIRE COLLECTION NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING,
WITH CATALOGUES.
B. SCOTT, Jr.,
3 19 5t4p AUCTIONEER.

NEW YORK ACCIDENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR INSURING AGAINST
ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.
Capital, - - - $250,000
President, WILLIAM A. BAYLEY
Secretary, EDWARD GREENE.
INDUCEMENTS.
The rates of premium are very low
The plan is so simple that any one can comprehend all its workings.
No Medical Examination is Required,
And those who have been rejected by Life Companies in consequence of hereditary or other disease, can effect insurance in this Company at a very small cost.
No better or more satisfactory use can be made of so small a sum.
POLICIES ISSUED BY
LANCASTER & GASKILL,
N. W. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.,
3 10rp GENERAL AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street.
JUST OPENED,
A FULL LINE OF
PIM, BROS. & CO.'S
PLAIN, and
PLAID
[3 19 6t4p
IRISH POPLINS.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

THE
"Home Life Insurance Company,"
OF
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
PRESIDENT,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH.
GENERAL AGENTS,
ESLER & COLTON,
S. W. Corner of Fourth and Library Streets
PHILADELPHIA.

A Statement of the condition of the "HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," OF BROOKLYN, New York, on the 31st day of December, 1865, published according to law:—

FIRST.		
Capital Stock		$125,000·00
Number of shares of stock subscribed for		1,250·00
Amount of assessments or instalments on stock paid in cash		125,000·00
SECOND—THE PROPERTY OR ASSETS HELD BY THE COMPANY.		
The value, or nearly as may be, of the real estate held by the company		None.
Amount of cash on hand and in National Nassau Bank of Brooklyn		39,990 15
Amount of premiums in hands of agents and in course of transmission		38 588·64
Amount of loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on real estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing		54,300·00
Amount of loans on which interest has not been paid within one year		Nothing.
Amount due Company on which judgments have been obtained		Nothing.
Amount of stocks owned by the Company, whether of any State or the United States or of any incorporated city of the United States or of any other description, specifying the number of shares, and the par and market value of the same:—		
	Par val.	Market val.
United States bonds	$272,150 00	$275 824·65
Brooklyn City bonds	20,000 00	20,000 00
Amount of stock held by the Company as collateral security for loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value:—		
	Par val.	Market val.
United States bonds	$500	$500 00
Kings county loan certificate	10,000	9,939·00
Brooklyn city loan certificate	300	300·00
Albany county bond	500	500 00
	$11,300	$11,239 00
Amount of premium notes secured by our policies		406,039·07
Amount of interest on investments made by the Company, accrued but not due		5,592·46
Deferred premium account, being balance quarterly and half yearly premiums for the year		34 480·28
Personal property		3 500 00
Total assets		$[illegible]0,029 25
THIRD—THE LIABILITIES OF THE COMPANY.		
Amount of losses due and unpaid		Nothing.
Amount of the claims for losses which are in suit or contested by the company		$10,000·00
Amount of losses during the year, which have been paid		62 000 00
Amount of losses during the year which have not been settled		Nothing.
Amount of losses during the year which are contested		Nothing.
Amount of losses during the year, reported to the company, and not acted upon		Nothing.
Amount of dividends declared		71,860·46
Amount of dividends declared, due and unpaid		Nothing.
Amount of dividends (either cash or scrip), declared and not yet due		46,364·88
Amount of money borrowed, and the nature and amount of security given		Nothing.
Amount of all other existing claims against the company, contested or otherwise		Nothing
FOURTH.—INCOME OF THE COMPANY		
Amount of cash premiums received		$217 063 7
Amount of premium notes taken by the company		138,762·52
Amount of premiums earned		
Amount of interest money received from the investments of the company		57,194 91
Amount of income of the company from any other sources		Nothing.
		$493,020·14
FIFTH—THE EXPENDITURES OF THE COMPANY.		
Amount of losses paid during the year		$62,000 00
Amount of losses paid during the year, which accrued prior to the year		Nothing.
Amount at which the losses were estimated in former statement, which were paid during the year		Nothing.
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums		Nothing.
Amount of return premiums, whether paid or unpaid		Nothing.
Amount of dividends paid during the year		44,846 25
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to the agents and officers of the company		88,636·01
Amount of taxes paid by the company		2,212 36
Amount of all other expenditures of the company—dividends, surrendered policies, and interest on capital stock		85,024 95
Amount of promissory notes originally forming the capital of the company		Nothing
Amount of said notes held by the company as part of the whole of the capital thereof		Nothing

WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF KINGS, ss.
Be it remembered, that on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1866 before the subscriber, a commissioner in and for the State of New York, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared Walter S. Griffith, President of the Home Life Insurance Company, and made oath that the above and foregoing is a true statement of the condition of said Home Life Insurance Company, upon the first day of January, A. D. 1866. And I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Home Life Insurance Company on this day, and am satisfied they have assets safely invested to the amount of 896,029 25-100 dollars. That I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the foregoing statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement. I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of said Company. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this sixteenth day of March, A. D. 1866. CHARLES H. THOMPSON.
3 21 wfm3t Commissioner for Pennsylvania.

STATEMENT OF THE
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company,
FEBRUARY 1, 1866.

Real Estate		$235,00
Cash on hand		66 123
Bonds and Mortgages		890,663
Bank, and other Stocks		1 327,748
Stocks held as collateral for loans		84 078
Premium Notes secured by Policies		1,037,449
Total assets		$3,551,061
Losses due and unpaid	$2,000	
Losses reported and not acted upon	70,500	
		$72,500
Premiums received	1,005 903	
Interest received	178 500	
		$1,184 403
Losses paid	324 028	
Return premiums	75,519	
Expenses of all kinds	131 336	
		$530 883

The New England Life Company is the OLDEST in the United States. It has always ranked A No. 1. It has never resorted to law. It is liberal to policy-holders. Premiums may be paid either in cash or half cash and half note. Losses promptly paid by the agent.
DIVIDENDS WILL BE PAID ANNUALLY.—Those who pay cash will receive a cash return. Those who give a note can apply the dividend to payment of note. Dividends may also be applied to reduction of premium, or in adding to the amount insured.
Persons desiring to effect insurance on their lives should make application to this Company. Examinations daily from 1 to 2 o'clock. Liberal commissions allowed.
PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN F. STEVENS.
SECRETARY,
JOSEPH M. GIBBENS.
DIRECTORS,
Sewell Tappan, | James S. Amory,
Marshall P. Wilder, | Homer Bartlett,
Charles Hubbard, | James Sturgis,
George H. Folger, | John A. Andrew
Francis C. Lowell, | Benjamin F. Stevens.
BRANCH OFFICE,
No. 425 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
W. D. STROUD, M. D., MEDICAL EXAMINER.
The undersigned is the only authorized Agent in Pennsylvania.
WILLIAM GETTY,
13 tuf3w AGENT

SINGULAR TRAGEDY ON THE PLAINS.

Attempt to Murder the Passengers of an Overland Stage—The Assassin and One Passenger Killed and Two Wounded.

Our columns on Sunday contained a very brief item, copied from an Atchison (Kansas) paper, in relation to a tragedy on the Plains, the sum of which is given in the caption of this article. By the arrival of several of the participants, who reached the city on yesterday, we are placed in possession of full particulars. The affair is singular and desperate beyond any it has ever been our lot to chronicle.

The Overland Mail stage on the Denver City and Atchison route left the former place on the 11th inst., with five passengers, namely—F. Dridesheimer, of California; Augustus Steitz, of St. Louis; E. Kimball, of Central City, Colorado; W. W. Barlow, of Denver; and one Frederick Henshild, the last being a German, who spoke English well, but whose proper place of abode could not be ascertained. To one of the passengers he assumed to be a merchant *en route* to St. Louis to buy goods; to another he asserted that he was under a charge at Denver of having stolen several head of cattle somewhere in Colorado, and that he was on the way to Atchison to procure testimony that would demonstrate his innocence of the charge. At Junction Station, on the night after starting, two more persons took the coach, Lewis A. Rice and Robert Boyd, who were originally from the State of New York, but who had owned and occupied a ranch in Colorado since 1859. At five o'clock on Monday, the 12th instant, Mr. McCaul, from about Chicago, but who has been in Government employment as Master of the Forage Department at Fort Laramie, also became a passenger. While at Julesburg, it became apparent that Mr. Barlow was a deputy U. S. Marshal. He conferred with the officers at the garrison there, forwarded some telegraphic despatches to other military stations, and announced that he was in pursuit of a criminal, whose arrest he hoped to accomplish. At this intelligence the mysterious passenger, Henshild, became very uneasy. He mentioned to one or two of the passengers that the Marshal intended to arrest him, and inquired if they did not think so too. This suspicion increased in his mind hourly, and he regarded Barlow with hourly augmenting distrust, notwithstanding the efforts of those to whom he spoke to reassure him. Barlow himself at last told him to be at his ease, that he had no warrant and no accusation against him, and that if he had ever done anything wrong he was under no obligation to criminate himself by a present confession. Henshild, however, continued to talk in riddles, and worry the passengers by manifesting to them his fear of that official. When a rope which was dangling from the top of the coach was put back to its place by some one, he exclaimed, "Gentlemen, I hope you ain't going to hang me." At Alkali Station Barlow sent other despatches which again alarmed the fears of Henshild.

The reader must here understand that, during the day, the passengers once or twice conversed about the possibility of an attack upon the stage by Indians, and their unprepared condition. Most of those who owned pistols had them in their carpet-bags. Messrs. Rice and McCaul only had such weapons upon their persons; but as no one thought seriously that danger was imminent, the others did not take the trouble to get out their revolvers. Henshild had nothing to say in those conversations, but, as the sequel shows, he soon made fearful use of their confessions.

Beyond Alkali the coach was occupied in the following order—Henshild, McCaul, and Barlow on the back seat; Rice and Boyd on the middle seat, and Steitz and Deidesheimer on the front seat, with Kimball on the top of the vehicle. The latter had exchanged places with Mr. Steitz a quarter of an hour before the opening of the tragedy. The time was between two and three o'clock at night, and all excepting Henshild were sleeping. The assassin, upon whose guilty conscience the weight of previous crimes was no doubt pressing heavily, heard, far to the rear, the clatter of horses' hoofs. It was the two cavalry guardsmen, who ordinarily accompany the overland coaches in their journeys, approaching from Alkali Station. His coward fears, it is believed, caused him to think they were coming at Barlow's instigation to arrest him, and he at once began his work of murder. With the right hand he discharged a pistol, the ball from which entered the back and passed out at the breast of Mr. Rice, killing him instantly. The same ball he expected would kill Mr. Steitz, who sat in line with and directly in front of Rice, but it only grazed the hand against which he was leaning his head while sleeping. With the left simultaneously he thrust a butcher knife at the breast of the other armed passenger, Mr. McCaul. It penetrated the lapels of three coats, which the latter had on at the moment, and also his waistcoat and coat, wounding him slightly. Sitting next to the assassin, he comprehended the situation of affairs the moment he woke up, and instantly grappled with him. Being incumbered with clothing, and his great-coat being buttoned up, he could not draw his own pistol, but he so resolutely held the arms of his adversary that he was enabled to stop further murder. In the struggle Henshild's pistol went off three more times; one of the balls went through the brain of the already dead Mr Rice, and the others grazed two more passengers. All this was but the work of an instant. The inmates, on being roused by the shots, thought the stage was attacked, and there were exclamations of "Drive on!" and "Stop!" impulsively uttered. The driver stopped, and all pitched out, the body of Rice falling out of the door at the same moment. Mr. McCaul held on to the desperado a while longer, but, encumbered as he was and liable to be overpowered, he let go his antagonist and leaped out after the others. The case was now fully understood, and the two soldiers were called upon to arrest Henshild, who had become sole tenant of the vehicle. They declined to take the risk, on the ground their duty was to protect the stages from outside attacks only. The driver approached the door, when Henshild thrust at him with his knife savagely.

A conference was then held, at which Mr. Steitz suggested that he should be captured unharmed, as he was, perhaps, crazy. Mr. Steitz, however, had ridden outside during the preceding time, and did not know of facts of which his companions were cognizant, that proved the existence of method in the ruffian's madness. He, therefore, surrendered his opinion, and agreed with the others that Henshild should be thoroughly disabled. A carbine was borrowed from the guard for the purpose, but it snapped on pulling trigger. Mr. McCaul then discharged a pistol three times through the side of the stage. The fellow exclaimed, "Oh! You have shot me in three places," and became motionless. Barlow approached and took hold of his feet to pull him through the door, when the latter rose and thrust at him with the knife with such effect that Barlow's side, face and cheek were awfully gashed, and his tongue and mouth split open. The assassin next proceeded to repel further attempts by whetting his knife on a piece of iron. McCaul now fired the contents of his pistol, but owing to the darkness the effect was not fatal. He thereon took the pistol of the deceased, Rice, and guided by the stage lamp, which was lighted and held by Steitz, he fired several more shots with better aim.

The body, still breathing, was dragged out by the road side, and one of the guards instructed to carry word of the affair back to Alkali Station. Henshild's knife and pistol were retained by McCaul, but there was no examination of his pockets, or search for papers. The travellers had seen enough of so desperate and dangerous a villain. Mr Rice's body was carefully placed on top of the stage, and carried forty miles ahead to Cottonwood Post, where Mr. Boyd (who was wounded in the hand by a shot during the bloody events of the night) remained to see to its proper disposal. Messrs Deidesheimer and Kimball escaped unhurt. Henshild, as if imbued with the desperation of resisting even death itself, did not expire until twelve hours afterwards—so the passengers learned by telegraph sent from Alkali to Cottonwood.

Colonel Brown, commanding the troops at Cottonwood, took the travellers into custody on their arrival, on the faith of a report which had reached him that a fatal fracas had taken place among them, but when they gave him the facts he promptly released them, and took their statement in writing for the information of his military superiors. Barlow's wound was dressed there, and he resumed his journey, but stopped off at Fort Kearney.

The crime of Henshild becomes the more heinous, since the passengers treated him, previous to his attempt upon their lives, with marked kindness, gave him cigars and luncheon frequently, and lent him blankets to shield him from the coldness of the weather. There are other gentlemen now in St. Louis, who say he is a great scoundrel, who ran a career of crime in Idaho and Montana, and ran off to avoid the swift justice of Vigilance Committees. He is described as a tall, athletic man, about thirty-five years of age with dark hair and sinister eyes of brown color. He wore no beard at the time we have above described. The death of Mr. Rice is deeply lamented by our informants, who represent him as a fine looking, cultivated gentleman, and well known at Atchison and in Colorado. He was the life of their party, cheerful and witty, and so ready to oblige all around him that he frequently took the reins and relieved the driver by keeping them for hours at a time. He was *en route* to Missouri to buy two thousand sheep for his farm in Colorado, and had ample means with him in the form of Government vouchers.—*St. Louis Republican, 20th.*

—Holmes, Longfellow, Hawthorne, Mitchell, Charles Reade, Mrs. Stowe, Whipple, and the author of the "History of Charles the Bold," are among the contributors to next month's *Atlantic*, which is to be a larger number than usual by sixteen pages.

AMUSEMENTS.

New Chesnut Street Theatre.—Last night we witnessed *Cartouche; or, The Stolen Jewels*, and for once criticism pauses to find words for such a piece. It is the most trashy of all the trashy pieces lately produced at this theatre. It is unpardonable in managers to encourage and rekindle a taste which was by degrees dying out, and which injures the stage so much. *The Stolen Jewels* has neither plot, sense, nor interest in it. Miss Orton, and Messrs. Mordaunt and Lewis played the principal parts, or rather walked through them, but we can pardon anything in such a piece. It is a matter of wonder that any one in the piece succeeded in remembering a line of it. Nevertheless, there are bounds of freedom on the stage, even in the worst of pieces, which should not be overstepped. Such "gagging" and "goaging" as went on throughout the performance last night we never before witnessed. Although this did not matter for the piece, it showed contempt for the audience which is unpardonable, though the audience may have deserved it for being there at all to witness such a play. One thing, however, we are bound in justice to say, the scenery was really magnificent, especially the view of Paris from the roofs of the houses, which was like reality. In beauty of scenery and grand scenic affects, the Chesnut is unsurpassed. We hope soon to see a reform in its selection of pieces. Bad sensation pieces *do not really* draw any longer. This evening will be the benefit of J. T. Ward. Those who remember him in several character parts which he has played, should prove their admiration by filling the house for him to-night. Next Wednesday, we believe, is set apart for the benefit of A. Birgfeld, the fine and *conscientious* leader of the orchestra. He has done much to elevate musical taste in Philadelphia, and should therefore be gratefully remembered on his benefit night.

Arch Street Theatre.—Last night *Belphegor* was played for the last time, and to-night Mr. Dillon plays *Virginius*, an entirely different style of part, which we have no doubt he will do admirably. The *Three Guardsmen* will also be played.

Walnut Street Theatre.—To-night Mr. Hackett will play for his benefit *Rip Van Winkle*, in which he is celebrated.

Grand Soiree Militaire this Evening.—The cadets of the Military and Collegiate Institute at Allentown, Pa., a most excellent institution, under the care of Rev. M. L. Hofford, will give a grand *Soiree Militaire* this evening at the Academy of Music, under the direction of their military instructor, Major Eckendorff. The cadets will arrive in the city to-day, and stop at the Continental. The exhibitions of previous seasons at the Academy have ever proved highly agreeable to the spectators, and truly creditable to Major Eckendorff, displaying his conscientious efforts for the improvement of his pupils, through the very perfection of the entertainments. Thus the approbation of the fastidious was secured, and the consequence was large and enthusiastic audiences whenever a soiree under Major Eckendorff's care was announced. Though the drillings and armings of hundreds of thousands for the last four years have passed away, let us trust forever, yet the minds of the people are awake to the necessity of in peace preparing for war. And the educating of our youth for what may come in the unknown future is gladly sanctioned, if the presence of thousands at the annual military soirees like the present be any practical commentary.

Readings by Rufus Adams.—The well-known elocutionist, Rufus Adams, will give a choice selection of Readings to-morrow evening, at Musical Fund Hall. A number of efficient amateur performers have volunteered their services, and will enliven the occasion with some fine music. Mr. Adams will recite selections from the writings of Shakespeare, Sir Walter Scott, N. P. Willis, Mackay, Oliver Wendell Holmes, T. Buchanan Read, George H. Boker, and other well-known poets. The entertainment will be a rare intellectual feast, and should be well attended.

The Germania.—The following is the programme of the rehearsal to-morrow afternoon at the Musical Fund Hall:—

Ouverture—Zampa	Herold
Serenade—For horn and violin	Bersiger
Hotball Taenze Waltz	Launer
Andante from Pastoral Sinfonie	Beethoven
Ouverture—Hebriden	Mendelssohn
Invitation to the Dance	C.M.VonWeber
Grand Indian Marsch from L'Africaine (by request)	Meyerbeer

Next week the entire Sinfonie by F. Schubert.

Destructive Fire at Jacksonville, Florida—The "Florida Union" Newspaper Establishment Destroyed.

On Sunday night last, about a quarter to 11 o'clock, flames were discovered issuing from the bakery of Messrs. Emery & Baya, on the corner of Forest and Bay streets, in Jacksonville, Fla. In consequence of the fact of there being no fire department in the town the building was soon entirely consumed, and notwithstanding that every effort was made on the part of the citizens and negroes to arrest the conflagration in its career, the adjoining wooden building occupied by the *Florida Union* newspaper establishment was next in a blaze, and within thirty minutes was totally destroyed, only a few business books being saved—the press and other material sharing the fate of the building. A number of neighboring houses were at one time in imminent danger from the devouring element, but were finally saved by the energetic efforts of the people. It is an equally remarkable and unfortunate circumstance that the editor of the *Union* had allowed the policy of insurance on his stock, etc., to expire the previous week without renewing it, in anticipation of removing to another building on Bay, near Ocean street. We would add that Messrs. Emery & Baya were fully insured.—*Savannah Republican, 16th.*

Murder of General T. G. Pomeroy.

We clip the following from the Harrisburg *Patriot and Union*:—By advices from San Francisco, California, we learn the sad news that General T. G. Pomeroy, formerly of this city, has been brutally murdered, and his remains found on a mountain near the town of Oakland. Mr. Pomeroy had been missed for some time, and no clue could be obtained of his whereabouts. He had gone to California to purchase some lands for a Philadelphia mining company, and was known to be in the enjoyment of good health when he left for his destination. General Pomeroy was well known in this city, where he had a host of warm personal friends. In connection with O. Barratt, he was one of the publishers of the *Patriot and Union* for several years. He wielded a brilliant pen, and his articles always bristled with original points and witty sarcasm.

—Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," will begin a new novel in the April number of *Temple Bar*, which magazine has become the property of Mr. Richard Bentley, by whom it will be published in future. Miss Braddon, who has only one novel running through the press now ("The Lady's Mite," in the *St. James' Magazine*), will probably conduct a new magazine intended to compete with *The Cornhill* and *Temple Bar*. It is said that *The Argosy*, lately commenced, is under the editorship of Ira Craig, the poet, and that Mrs. Alfred Getty proposes to publish a sixpenny magazine, edited by herself, and illustrated by her daughters.

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DIRECT FROM RICHMOND!

CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

CHEWING TOBACCO:

	Cents.
Navy, best, 90 cents; Navy, good	70
Navy, made before the war	40
Cavendish, best sweet	90
Congress, *best*	90
Congress, sweet, made before the war	60
Flounder and Plantation Twist	90
Coarse Twist best	90
Rough and Ready, finest in the country	$1·50
Rough and Ready made before the war	75
Union Twist, made before the war	50
Oronoco Twist, best	1·00
Golden Twist made before the war	80
Gravely's Celebrated	2·00
Bright Fig, good	75
Ladies' Twist	1·40
Diamond Twist	1·30
Dark Plain, best in the country	1·00
Light Plain, good	1·25
Celebrated Mountain Dew	1·25
SMOKING TOBACCO.	
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Gold Dot Lynchburg, equal to any in the country	1·50
Lynchburg, $1·80 and 50 cents per pound	
Prime Lynchburg, made before the war	40
Good Lynchburg	30
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Together with many other varieties not enumerated.
A liberal discount allowed to the trade.

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STYLISH ALL-WOOL CASSIMERE SUITS, $20 EACH.

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Central Pacific RR. 7 per Cent. Bonds,

Interest payable in Gold,
In the city of New York;

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Issued to the Pacific Railroad Co.,

Interest payable in currency. The cheapest Government Bonds on the market, received by United States Treasurer at 80 per cent. as security for National Bank Circulation.

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Strictly First-class Bonds; for sale lower than other Bonds of the same class.

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DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTION
TO
No. 1230 WALNUT Street,
One Door East of Thirteenth Street,

Where their increased facilities and accommodations for the treatment of persons suffering from chronic or acute diseases are ample, thereby insuring their professional services to all who may desire.

M. J. GALLOWAY, M. D.
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DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS, THROAT, LUNG, CHEST DISEASES, CATARRH, ASTHMA, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS AND DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—DR. VON MOSCHZISKER'S new and unrivalled systems of treating the above MALADIES with his "ATOMISER," has received the very highest approbation from the best medical men of all SCHOOLS, and the INDORSEMENT of the entire medical PRESS. These, with TESTIMONIALS from and REFERENCES to responsible CITIZENS, can be examined by all who require his professional services, at his OFFICE and RESIDENCE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street. 3 21 1m*rp

GEO. A. COOKE
IS SELLING THE
PRESTON COAL,

Which is the very best SCHUYLKILL COAL coming to this market,

AT $7 PER TON.

ALSO, EAGLE VEIN.

Same sizes, at same prices.

Deliverable to any part of the city, perfectly clean, and free of slate.

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BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
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AT
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NINTH STREET,
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SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS,	from	$22·50 to	$150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50·00 to	350
HEAVY do	do	75·00 to	500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27·50 to	90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15·00 to	30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30·00 to	50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12·00 to	150
GENTS' do	do	8·00 to	75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.

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BUY FURNITURE
AT
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION DEPOTS,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street
(Opposite Christ Church),
And Corner of NINTH and MARKET
The largest, cheapest, and best stock of
FURNITURE
Of every description in the world. 2 10

CARPETINGS &c

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
CARPETINGS.

FIRST-CLASS GOODS
AND
ONE INVARIABLE CASH PRICE.

AN IMMENSE STOCK,
Embracing all kinds and styles of
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN
MANUFACTURE,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
On account of the decline in Gold.

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No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
NOW OFFER THEIR
GREAT SPRING STOCK
OF
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CARPETINGS:
FRENCH AND ENGLISH AXMINSTER,
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON,
6-4 and 9-4 *VELVETS,*
FINE ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
CROSSLEY'S TAPESTRIES,
IMPERIAL THREE-PLY CARPET,
FINE INGRAIN CARPET,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
AND ROYAL WILTON CARPETS,
For Stairs and Halls, with Borders.
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,
WHITE, RED, CHECKED,
AND FANCY MATTINGS,
COCOA MATTINGS,
3 20 3smp
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"
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McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in
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PAPIER MACHE GOODS
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TARTAN GOODS,
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A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.

ISAAC TOWNSEND,
House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
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A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."

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We have established a branch of our business in Philadelphia, where orders for all our stock, including GRAPE VINES, RASPBERRY STRAWBERRY, and BLACKBERRY PLANTS, CURRANT and GOOSEBERRY BUSHES, etc. etc., will receive prompt attention.

JUCUNDA—OUR No. 700 STRAWBERRY.

The most valuable Strawberry of which we have any knowledge. A good supply of Plants constantly on hand. Also,

AGRICULTURIST,

And all other desirable kinds.

Plants grown in POTS or BOXES, for bearing FIRST SEASON, of the above two named kinds, can be furnished in any quantity.

Price List free of charge.

DESCRIPTIVE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, 10 cents.
J. KNOX,
3 21wim No. 727 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

BALSLEY PATENT STEP-LADDER.—
Having commenced the manufacture of
THE BALSLEY PATENT STEP-LADDER
IN
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we are fully prepared to fill orders to any amount.
Sizes from 3 to 10 feet.
DEALERS are particularly requested to call and see them.
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Liberal discounts made to Dealers. 3 21 wim

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 3mrp

DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113
N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.

HAVE JUST OPENED A NEW LOT OF
Fast color Calicoes at 15 cents a yard.
American Prints, fast colors, best quality, 18¾ cts.
New style American Delaines, 25 cts. a yard.
Best quality American Ginghams.
Fine quality French Ginghams.
Bleached Muslins, 25, 30, 33, and 35 cents.
Forrestdale Bleached Muslins, 33 cts. a yard.
Unbleached Muslins, 23, 25, and 28 cts.
Heaviest yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 25 cts. a yard.
Fine yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 25 cts. a yard.
Just opened, from New York and the late auction sales:—
White Marseilles, 50, 75, 90 cts., and $1·12½.
Plaid and Striped Muslins.
Jaconet, Cambric, and Nainsook Muslins.
Swiss Muslins and Victoria Lawns.
White Brilliants, very cheap.
Bleached and unbleached Table Linens.
8-4 and 10-4 Linen Table Cloths.
Linen Napkins, $2·65, $2·85, and $3 a dozen.
Wide Linen Huckaback, by the yard, 37½ and 40 cts. a yard.
Huckaback Towels, 25, 28, 31, 40, 45, and 50 cts.
Handsome Damask Towels, 75, 87½ cts. and $1.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.
Just opened, one lot of Linens, 50 cts. a yard.
Richardson's Sons and Owden's Shirting Linens.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Boys' Colored Border Hdks., all linen, 20 cts.
Just opened, new style Spring Gloves
Ladies' Lisle Thread gloves, 25, 31, and 35 cts.
Ladies' Berlin Gloves fine quality.
Ladies' English Silk Gloves, 55 and 62½ cts.
Cambric Flouncings, Edgings, and Insertings.
Just opened, a new lot of good quality Bonnet Ribbons, Nos 4 and 5; Corded Edge Ribbons.
Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts.

PRICE & WOOD,
No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.

N. B.—Will remove to the N. W. corner of Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April 3 17

CHEAP MUSLINS.

PILLOW MUSLINS, AT 31 CENTS.

YARD WIDE MUSLINS, AT 25 CENTS.

WIDE SHEETING, $1·00.

FINE SHIRTINGS, 35 CENTS.

YARD WIDE UNBLEACHED, 25 CENTS.

YARD WIDE EXTRA HEAVY UNBLEACHED 28 CENTS.

YARD WIDE CHINTZES, 25 CENTS.

LINEN GOODS.

LINEN SHEETINGS, $1·50.

8-4 TABLE DAMASK, $1·00.

8-4 LOOM DAMASK, $1·00.

8-4 UNBLEACHED DAMASK, 75 CENTS.

7-4 UNBLEACHED DAMASK, 65 CENTS.

100 DOZEN NAPKINS, $2·65.

200 DOZEN RED BORDERED TOWELS, $3·00.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
1 2 3mrp
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

POLKA SPOT MOHAIRS.
COLORED GROUND MOHAIRS.
WHITE GROUND MOHAIRS.
FROM AUCTION, AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 22 3t Above Willow.

LARGE PLAID MOHAIRS.
From Auction,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
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CHINTZ--COLORS--
Paris Jaconets, Only 31 Cents.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
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MELANGES.
IN THE MOST DESIRABLE MIXTURES,
ONLY 31 CENTS PER YARD.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 22 3t Above Willow.

NEAT PLAIN FOIL-ST. MARIE.
DESIRABLE FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN, AT REDUCED PRICES
From the late Auction Sales.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
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PRINTED MOHAIR
IN POLKA, SPOTS AND FIGURES, AT 50 AND 75 CENTS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 22 3t Above Willow.

METATIQUE POPLINS,
Desirable for Travelling Dresses,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
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BLACK AND WHITE MOZAMBIQUES.
From Auction, at Reduced Prices.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
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6-4 SUPER FRENCH CASSIMERE
IN LIGHT AND MEDIUM COLORS,
From Auction, at Reduced Prices.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
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LUPIN'S 9-4 BLACK MOUS DE LAINES,
From the Late Auction Sales,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 554 N. SECOND Street,
3 22 3t Above Willow.

AFTER THE WAR.

The miserable days come not again.
Shed not these skies the woe of all the world!
The sanguine banners of the sun have furled
Over a ransomed empire, stormed in vain:
And Peace hath come to harvests and to graves.
Blazon of wrath and victory, and wild war's
Alluring eye, charm nevermore our braves,
Whose souls are watch-fires and our wiser stars;
Whose youth we mourn not: they the ages' sires,
And we but children. O sleep well their fires,
Where Shaw hath earned the privilege of time,
Where Lyon, like a lion, lay sublime,
His promise o'er him. Earth and skies
Rear their memorial. Rise, Freedom, rise!
KANE O'DONNELL.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Universal Suffrage and Unlimited Kindness.

Henry Ward Beecher's Lecture at the Academy Last Evening.

After the flattering enthusiasm that followed his introduction had subsided, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher spoke substantially as follows:—

For eleven months not a gun has been fired in the whole Southern States in war, so completely has rebellion been destroyed. It is the marvel of foreign spectators, and may well be. Our own fears prognosticated a long-continued war; but since last May there has been no conflict in that way, and were it not for the blacks, so perfectly have things changed within the year, there could be scarcely the shadow of a reason why all the lately seceded States should not be represented in Congress to-day. There is no just reason why, in so far as the whole people of the South are concerned, and their relations and feelings to the Government, they should not be included in their representation in Congress.

It is just and right, also, that these freedmen should be effectually guaranteed in their liberties, before the country dismisses this question from the people and adopts a system of representation for them in the halls of Congress. This should be done for the sake of humanity, and because, also, of this—that Providence has put the future regeneration of the South and the North upon this question. It is just, on both accounts, that we should insist on a settlement of the condition of the black man—that he should have his liberty—for that which works for the lowest class in the community works for every class. If you secure justice for the middle classes it must not be but you benefit all classes.

But in the nature of things you cannot adopt a principle and a policy which shall rise up to empower the bottom of society that shall not carry up with them every rank and degree in society. When, therefore, we demand that there shall be a liberty and a citizenship for the least and the lowest, it is in effect a plea, not for the bottom, but for the whole of society which stands upon its foundations. Allow me, then, to consider the substance of that liberty which our amended Constitution has given to all those who were in bondage. That liberty is not to be merely a name; it is a sacred ark with contents. It is a matter of importance that we should see to it that we have got something better than a title—a name. And when we look at the contents of liberty we are not to take a foreign manifest; they select and pack the contents of their word liberty different in France from what we do in America. We demand that liberty here shall be American liberty. It is to contain rights of person, rights of labor, rights of property, rights of civil life, rights of suffrage.

When our amended Constitution gave to the black man liberty, it declared that he was erected into manhood out of chattelhood; he was conveyed from the condition of a beast into the condition of a man, and that must be secured to him, and all that which belongs to the man in the social economy of liberty, that which makes love a ministering angel of God, and parentage and the family—God's best church upon earth—that must meet in him. His rights of person are to enable him to stand for the first time in his life and say to the one best beloved, "Thou art mine and I am thine;" for all their life long four millions of men had no power of love thus to declare, for between heart and heart forever hovered the dark shadow of one that owned both, and everybody free to own the other.

Is there any scene on earth that is more transcendent than that which one sees by the cradle side when the mother reads strange prophesies in the face of the child and says, "It is mine; it is his; it is ours." And yet in all this generation there have been millions of mothers sitting by the side of their cradle with bitter pangs to think that they must rear the daughter to feel "Mother is not mine; there is one that is greater than she; and father is not mine; master is higher than father." When liberty came for the first time, the mother could say to her daughter, "Obey me as God, as in his place and none other, for mother is now more than mistress, and father is more than master throughout the South."

The next element that must be in liberty, if it is to be American liberty, is the rights of labor. What are the rights of free labor? Tell ye me what they are and I will echo them back, and say what they are to you here that are they to be in Georgia, in Alabama, in Florida—everywhere. We hear much of the rights of labor and the necessities of labor. Whatever laborers in the North claim as a part of their rights as freemen, that I demand for the black men of the South. To work or not to work is the right of men North; to work or not to work is the right of the men of the South. If you say these men must be burdensome to society, I reply, "Wait till they are before you meddle with them." It is not considered a necessity for a man to work if he has money to support himself; and if a man can find food in roots as squirrels do, although it may not be best for him, yet he is to be the judge, and not me nor you. I demand that work shall as free to the black man there as to the white man here. You may work as you please, for whom you please, as long as you please, and for as much or as little as you please. I should like to see the audacious man that hoped to live in public life that should dare to introduce a bill into the Legislature that a man should work for one year for any one foundry, or for one man at a stipulated price agreed upon by another. It is a mockery to say that those workmen of the South are free if their labor is not free.

But it is replied "They will not work, they must be brought to liberty of work gradually." Who says they won't work? Not they who are best acquainted with them. I say that the men who know the least about the negroes are the Southerners. We have had abundant evidence that they lived so near to them that they could not see them. We know that opinions in the North have been substantially correct, for we based our opinions on our knowledge of human nature at large, whereas they were perpetually in commerce with black men in the administration of a system that misinterpreted human nature and contravened God's great laws; consequently they were continually administering Government on wrong principles. It was said that the black man was cruel. Oh what oratory have I heard—what streams of blood have run down platforms in Democratic speeches for the last twenty years! We have gone through a war that has tried men's manhood. Professor Wolcomb told me that within the sound of a horn were four thousand able-bodied slaves and not twenty able-bodied white men in that region, and the slaves knew it; yet neither you, nor I, nor any man can point to an instance in which, during this terrific struggle, there was one single case of insurrection, or violence, or untempered judgment. There has been none; they have conducted themselves with a forbearance and with a prudence that I think scarcely less than a divine inspiration in this much suffering people. But they were declared to be less than men, unfit for liberty, cowards; and we were laughed to scorn when we proposed to make soldiers of them. Not those men that ever received a charge from them after they were in battle will again deny the courage of the black man.

Again; they say they won't work. Well, they won't if they can help it. That is the best thing I ever knew of them. Would you work under such circumstances as they hitherto have been in—circumstances upon which judgments have been formed against them? Would you work if every dollar you earned were taken from you? How hard would you work? How early would you get up? How late would you toil, if you did not get a cent for it? Would you work if your family were not to be bettered by it? Would you work if there was no possibility of lifting yourselves in the civil status of the community, or leaving your children better than you found them? When a lad, though not cruel, I was sometimes heedless and thoughtless.

I recollect on one occasion to have taken an innocent fly and pulled off one wing, another wing, one leg, another leg, another, another, another, and another, and I laid him down on the table and wondered he did not go. Here are these black men; we pull off their wings and their legs, and then say, "The lazy nigger won't work." But experience is now showing that they will work; in fact they do work—for wages. It is the concurrent testimony of impartial men in the South that for wages they are working better than before they worked under the lash. I call the attention of those who are disposed to be despondent to this extraordinary fact that since the last Christmas holidays the total industrial system of the South has practically and really undergone a revolution, now that the whole able-bodied force of the laboring men of the South are transformed from enforced laborers into paid workmen, and are working to-day for wages. This impossible thing—this mountain of difficulty—has all been moved out of the way so quietly, that we scarcely think what has taken place as silently as the night slips into the day, and men hear no friction and feel no jar; so these men have come out from the state of unpaid and unwilling laborers into the condition of paid laborers for wages, and are doing their duty faithfully.

I affirm as a part of this bill of liberty that they are to have rights of property; just the same right to earn it that you have; just the same manner of owning it that you have; just the same power of conveying it that you have; just the same power to bequeath it that you have. They are to be raised up into all the rights and immunities of property as they exist according to the law of the land in the most favored classes of the land. Then they are to have likewise their civil rights—one criminal law—not a code for blacks and a code for whites. This country despises class legislation. Class legislation, unjust always and odious now here, is just as unjust and should be just as odious in the South as in the North; one crime whether committed by black or white. Murder is as murderous at a white man's hands as at a black man's hands. Theft is no more theft if a man carries midnight on his face than if he carried the morning on his brow. And as with regard to the criminal law, there is to be one court of adjudication, and equal rights in that court for all, upon the ground that to manhood belongs the law and that courts are for its protection; and they are to have the right of appearing, of pleading and of being impleaded, of bearing witness and being witnessed against, just as any other free man in the community is.

Then, lastly, they are to have the right of suffrage—not merely because it is best to give it, but suffrage is the logical sequence of emancipation. There are two doctrines of suffrage: one, that it is a boon or prerogative conferred by society. That is the old monarchical doctrine whittled down small. It is an essential element in monarchy yet. There is but one other ground—that is, that suffrage belongs to manhood, and that every man that is born is born to suffrage, and no to suffering alone. I claim suffrage for the black man simply because he is a man, and on that ground only I claim it for every man; not as a boon given to him, mark you, but as an inherent right; because we have taken the doctrine that every man has a natural right to liberty. Now, in our age, in our country, and under our institutions, it is impossible for a man to have liberty unless he has all that is indispensable to liberty, by which it is secured and operated.

If a man says I have a right to my ear, then I have a right to the pulsations of the atmosphere, without which the ear is nothing. If I have a natural right to my eye, then I have a natural right to that without which my eye would be of no account. A natural right owns its instruments; and when you say a man has a right to his liberty, under our Government, in our nation and in this age of the world, he has with that natural right, and as a part of it, a right to all those instruments that are indispensable to the acquiring and executing of it. Now, if there be one thing that stands plainer than another, it seems to me that it is that a man has a right to a voice in the policies, in the laws, in the legislation that is to determine his character, his place, his family, his condition, his reputation, and his property. It is monstrous to say that a man is free when everything that is dearest to him may be legislated and managed by others, he having no voice and no influence in it. I am, therefore, not only for impartial suffrage—that is better than nothing, but it is not the true ground—but I am for universal suffrage.

Mr. Beecher adverted to the necessity of allowing foreigners to vote, and was content to leave the question of women voting to women. He then continued:—

This, then, is what I understand to be this full bill of rights, guaranteed now by the proclamation of the people of the United States through their late martyred President, and solemnly ratified in the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which is one of the great events of the day in which we live. The question will naturally arise in your minds, how shall these rights be secured? First, by constitutional amendments. Our most excellent President has fears lest we should make too many amendments in that immortal instrument, the Constitution of the United States. I am not afraid of too much, but of too often. It is not dangerous when you begin to amend it that you should amend it in every point in which it is deficient or weak.

The Constitution may be compared to a patient lying upon a surgeon's table, who finds it needful to open him in the visceral region to extract ailing parts or to infuse medicinal qualities; but when he is open do all you want to do for his lifetime. Don't put him there every year. And now that the Constitution of the United States is undergoing a surgical operation, don't let us have to cut again in your lifetime, nor in our children's lifetime. There is one simple principle that I think will meet the acceptance, upon the statement, of every man—whatever was put into the Constitution of the United States for the sake of slavery must come out of it now that God has exorcised slavery.

The Constitution ought to be amended, first, as it has been, declaring liberty to be the law of this land. We ought, then, as a necessary logical sequence, to amend the basis of representation, which was notoriously made on account of slavery, and is different and unequal in the North and in the South. And since citizenship is one and the same where liberty is universal, the declaration of one citizenship without regard to nationality, without regard to class or complexion, should be a component part of the Constitution of the United States. These rights are, first, then, to be guaranteed by amending the organic law of the land; secondly, we are to guarantee these rights to every man by efficient legislation. A part of that has taken place. Other parts of needful legislation are now under consideration of the Supreme Court of the land.

These rights are to be secured, thirdly, by the great laws of self interest, and I confess I look to the great natural laws of God in human affairs chiefly. Not that there is no work for legislation; no work for voluntary Christian charity and munificence; but that, as man is made, the great laws of political economy, the great law of labor—supply and demand—that works unconsciously, makes men work willingly, and teaches them justice through the portals of selfishness; these laws, I think, are likely to compose the difficulties between masters and their late servants faster than almost anything else. The South cannot resuscitate without cotton. They cannot have cotton without negroes. They cannot have negroes without treating them justly. I would give more for two good cotton crops raised by the freedmen than for five Congresses, though I highly respect Congresses. You are to remember that negro labor has greatly diminished, unfortunately in part by death. We have no statistical record, but I have a strong impression from reports made to me that in another year it will be found that more than a fourth part of this active laboring force of the late slaves has been destroyed.

Because the planters don't make a great deal of money, bad for the State, bad for the community, good for a small class. Slavery and cotton made a few men enormously rich beyond all estimate, in the South; but it made several persons lower in civilization, in religion, in political economy, and in actual money; but now, on the overthrow of slavery, these few growers of cotton, who before were raising two hundred or three hundred bales, would raise five hundred. There is a large class in the community who are for making use of black labor. The owner's son will be seen working in the field with the black man, as I was brought up in the field with the black man. It is not despicable for a white free-born boy to work with a black boy. The time is coming when with cotton raising black labor will go up, and persons who had been giving twelve dollars, will then give twenty dollars, and some will probably give twenty-five dollars. Every year cotton will go up. It is too precious not to be raised. Next year men will make as much money in raising cotton as in digging for oil or gold. It is extraordinary to see what a civilizing influence is effected by the pocket.

If we get these men out of Egypt into Palestine, only one-fourth of them, we will show a moral problem solved, after four thousand years, that in the early period of the world they did not dream of. For myself, if you show the black man, broken down here and there, I shall not be prepared to say on that account that emancipation is a failure. If one-half of the black race ten years hence stand firm and strong on the broad platform of liberty, and begin at that recuperate I shall consider the price paid for liberty has been cheap. It is an easy thing to be born; but when a whole people is born again, and emerges out of bondage into the blessings of liberty, you may expect pains and suffering. It is better that one-half of the people be assured of liberty forevermore for themselves and their posterity—aye, better than that for one-fourth the time the same number lived grovelling in bondage.

I do not speak as a conservative, or as a radical, but as one citizen before his fellow-citizens, to give my views for your consideration, and for which no one is responsible but myself. I have repeatedly spoken upon this question as it relates to the black. Let me now consider the question of the States and condition of the South.

I hold the seceded States that they be reinstated as soon as possible, and as soon as may be consistent with the public interests. True, some delay is necessary. But this delay, though necessary, is an evil notwithstanding—a necessary evil it may be, but yet an evil. Quickness and promptness are the things to be regarded, and delay a thing to be deprecated. It might not be right to do it to-day; it might not be best to do it to-morrow; it might not be best to do it this week, or the next, but the necessity of delay is as much an evil notwithstanding. When a man is sick the physician says it is necessary that the fever be subdued, but it may not be right to break it down at once, but let it run, but the very necessity of letting it run on is an evil.

I hold that it would be better that the States should be brought into the Union to-morrow, every one of them. And in this regard allow me to say that I cannot go with either the President or Congress. I would bring all in at once; they mean to keep them all out at once. They would let in a part, and let the rest wait and see how they would like it. I know they are stumbling on this point. If you let in Tennessee on that principle you will have to let in all the rest. I like to see a man stand upon principle—upon sound principles. They would let in Tennessee, and Alabama, and Georgia, and when South Carolina came and asked why not let us in on the same principle as Tennessee and the others, they would answer, "Because we thought they would be better in than out, and we thought you would be better out than in." On what principle do they do that? I will consider that afterwards. This does not seem to be statesmanship. But, not to dwell upon that, let us consider how they argue the matter. They say we must keep these States out till we get guarantees from them. What do you mean by guarantees?

You are going to keep them out until you are certain it would be best to let them in. It is impossible to give a certainty. What are the things that you want guarantees about? Secession, Rebellion, the condition of the freedmen. What! a guarantee of Secession? We want a guarantee that the South are willing to give it up. How long would you take before you would consider that experiment as settled—five years? Would that cure them? What has the war done? The war has settled the fact, whether they believe it or not, that it shan't be. The fact is settled it shan't be and all that you can ask the South is, will you give up the fact and say so? Will you give up the fact, though you still believe the doctrine?

Are you going to keep them out till they don't believe the doctrine? The question is settled when they say, "We have referred this question to the court and arbitration of war, and war has declared against us, and we accept the verdict; we bow to it." Can you in honor ask anything more than that? "But then we want guarantees against rebellion." Four parts out of five of the total property of the South have been destroyed by war, and is not that a guarantee that they won't fight again very soon? The population of the South has been more than decimated, doubly decimated.

They are so sick of it that for one hundred years cursed, they will say, be the man that talks of war. "But we want guarantees that they will give the freedmen their rights."

Is not the Constitution a guarantee? Is not the whole law of labor in the South a guarantee? Is not the whole public sentiment of this nation mighty enough, with the Constitution on its side now, and all natural laws and laws of political economy on our side? Are not these guarantees enough? I cannot pay any compliment to the South, to their courage, and to their intensity of sincerity and zeal, greater than the state of panic and fear which I see in the Northern mind.

You seem to be so stricken with fear that you have lost all thought of God, and Providence, and natural law, and all power of moral influences and public sentiment, but I have that faith in the cause, and that faith in God, and that faith in you, when you wake up to the full consciousness of what you are and what your powers are, that I am willing to risk, if the South were twice as strong, with what we have now on our side. They cannot be long in withholding from the freedman his rights guaranteed to him by the Constitution.

On the other hand, look for one moment at the effects of a prolonged exclusion of the Southern States. It is weaning the citizens of those States more and more from the National Government. For five years they have not thought of Washington except to curse her. They have not felt the need of it. They have not felt any blood running through them that came from the national heart. It is proposed to make them live five years more out of the Union. Is that the way to make them love it? Is that the way to make them feel their need of the Government?

The utmost evil in admitting them that can result will be that we shall be obliged to take a longer time to do some things, which now we mean to do by legislation. Many of the things which we seek to accomplish by laws we shall be obliged to accomplish by moral means. I have seen this anxiety to do everything by legislation, legislation, legislation, waiting for it, and I have seen the power of great moral causes. Although there is a wisdom in legislation which I would be far from invalidating—the forms of wholesome legislation—still I would balance that by the other consideration, that it may take too long a time, and we may rely too much upon legislation. I rely upon reason and conscience. Churches are my Congresses, and school houses are my legislators. Kindness—equal, reciprocal, or identical interests—these are renovating influences.

I will now glance at the state of feeling in the South. When we consider what they suffered, who they were that suffered; when I consider where they started from and where they brought up; when I consider the whole history of the case, the state of public feeling South is far more peaceful than we could expect. It is bad enough; but it is far better than we could expect. Letter-writers, travellers, say a "reconstructed South," "a nice condition the South is in to be reconstructed." They are our bitter enemies; they gnash their teeth and all. I wonder if you think that after you soundly whip a man that he is going to thank you for it. Do you suppose that General Lee when he surrendered should have thrown his hands around General Grant's neck and thanked him for whipping him and compelling him to surrender? or that General Johnston should have regarded Sherman as his benefactor? And should the South go upon its knees when it sees a Yankee, and say "God bless you, Yankee, for all you have done for me?" These men that talk thus do not like the state of feeling at the South. The Yankees tell us that the South is not fit to be reconstructed. If you do not take the South in till she heals of her wounds, you will not take her in for a long time to come. Human nature does not run this way. It is not a question of abstract justice; it is a practical question, and you must decide according to known law and to human nature.

I know the South will feel sore. They believed in their cause; they were defeated, and a greater disaster could not befal them. They lost everything—money, fame ambition, character and all: deep gloom overhangs them, and profound sorrow oppresses them and they are expected to give evidence of thankfulness and joy. They must first have the hand of kindness stretched to them. You must give them new hopes. New business will lead them to forget old graves; new thoughts will check old tears. Kindness and business that is what they want. I hold no community can do better than to take the example of Christ in this matter, who, though pure and just was the object of all offense, the most forgiving and forbearing, and who suffered rather than that we should suffer; and as He was to us let us be to others. There is a Christian magnanimity in it for wounds and woe that no other medicine will touch. It is asked, why not leave them out till they learn better? For the same reason that the father and the mother do not throw the rebellious son out of doors, and expel him till he learns. No, but by kindness, and love, and patience, they endeavor to reinspire him with hope; they open anew the spent fountains of virtue, and he is again taken into the family.

I am asked if I would take a man into my church knowing him to be a sinner. If I didn't take them in while they were still sinners I wouldn't have enough in the church to say "we." I take the sinner in to reform him. If they do not want forgiveness and patience I don't know what need they would have for a church at all. I would let them walk on their own legs—throw away the crutches and ordinances of the Church. The South want kindness, words of graciousness and truth. They need no patronizing, but they need fraternal sympathy, and that, with them, will go further and bring them a better mind than any denunciations you can utter. I have made war for thirty years against slavery, and wherever I saw the serpent without hesitation I smote him. I thank God the work is done. The Constitution stands now as the summer sky stands—advancing and advancing; and though no daisies blossom, nor sun warms do we not know that every advancing month brings us nearer to the summer and to the perfect day of liberty?

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Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.
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MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607 which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.
Truly yours,
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Per J. H. COOK, Agent.
The above Safe can be seen at our store,
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JAMES S. SMITH, Jr., deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second account of JOHN B. AUSTIN, Trustee under the will of JAMES S. SMITH, Jr., deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, March 26, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of JAMES W. PAUL, Esq., No 220 South FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 3 16 fmw5t

ESTATE OF THE HONORABLE OSWALD THOMPSON, deceased.
Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the Honorable OSWALD THOMPSON, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills for the City and County of Philadelphia, all persons having claims or demands against the Estate of said decedent, are requested to make known the same, without delay, and those indebted to make payment to
JOHN CLAYTON,
Administrator,
2 9 f6t* No. 717 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY upon the estate of MARY HANCOCK, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are requested to make the same known to him without delay.
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Will do well to call at once and make a selection. Prices moderate. All watches warranted.
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NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia: and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.
BOSTON, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.
For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 3 3

J. W. HAMMAR,
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AND
FINE OLD WHISKIES,
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M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, Etc.
No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 §

ROBERT P. BENDER,
COAL DEALER,
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.
None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. [2 10 6m
Also, ENGINE, HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL.

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
8 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

MEXICO.

THE GUERILLA ATTACK ON THE BELGIAN EMBASSY.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 8.—The Belgian embassy took leave of their Majesties last evening, and left yesterday by diligence for Vera Cruz, in order to take passage in the North American packet of the 8th instant. Unfortunately, before the diligence had arrived at Rio Frio, it was stopped by a band of brigands. The members of the Belgian mission, who were accompanied by three or four soldiers within and outside the vehicle, took immediate steps to defend themselves, whereupon the brigands skedaddled with precipitate haste, not before they had fired one volley, by which Captain D'Huart and General Foury and two other persons were killed.

The same evening notice of the occurrence was received in Mexico City, and his Majesty the Emperor set out with a French escort for Rio Frio.

Yesterday morning at eight o'clock, according to previous announcement, the funeral services for the soul of Baron D'Huart were performed in the Church of St. Hieronimus. A detachment of Belgian infantry formed guard inside the church, and the band of their regiment executed some splendid funeral music in one of the side aisles, close to the vestry.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress assisted at the sad ceremonies, as also the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the President of the Academy, Don Fernando Ramirez, some few persons belonging to the Court and Government, the *personnel* of the Belgian Legation, and a great number of French, Austrian, and Belgian generals and officials. The ceremonies commenced at half-past eight.

CHANGES IN MAXIMILIAN'S MINISTRY.

The following changes in the ministry have been officially announced:—

Ramirez has resigned the Ministry of State and been decorated Chief of the Order of the Mexican Eagle. General Garcia has been nominated Minister of War. Escudero, Minister of Justice, has also been given direction of the Bureau of Public Instruction and Worship, and made President of the Cabinet in the absence of his Majesty. Salazar Ilarregui succeeds Ramirez as Minister of State. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Castillo, has been charged with the Bureau of Agriculture. D. Francisco Somera has been made Minister of Commerce. Esteva has been made Imperial Commissary to the Second Territorial division and Chief of the Order of Guadaloupe. Peza has been made Imperial Commissary in Michoacan and member of the Order of the Eagle. Bureau has been made Imperial Commissary in Yucatan. D. Buenaventura Sarabia has been made Imperial Commissary of the Sixth Territorial Division. D. J. M. Iribarren has been made Imperial Commissary of the Eighth Territorial Division. General Gamboa has been made a member of the Military Council, and charged with the organization of the army. He is announced as a member of the Order of Guadaloupe. General D. Severo del Castillo is announced as commander of the Fourth Military Division; General Portilla, commander of the Fifth Division; General Cassanova, commander of the Seventh Division, and General Gutierrez, commander of the Eighth Division.

Francis Artegas is made Attorney-General in the Supreme Tribunal of Justice.

General Uragua has been placed on the staff of his Majesty as aid-de-camp.

D. Francisco de Laudero y Coz has been made Prefect of the Vera Cruz Department.

The resignation of Hildalgo, Minister to France, has been accepted, and General Almonte appointed in his place.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Family Poisoned.

DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY—FIVE OTHER PERSONS PROSTRATE.

A whole family living in Westchester county were recently poisoned. The particulars, as far as we have them, are as follows:—

A few days ago, the family of Uriah Tompkins, a justice of the peace of the town of Greenburg, Westchester county, after partaking of a meal at their house in Tarrytown, became very ill, with all the symptoms of arsenical poison. The family consisted of Mr. Tompkins, his wife, and four children. The eldest of these, a daughter of nineteen years of age, has since died; and the others are in a very critical condition. One or two of them, it is reported, will not be likely to recover. Their flesh is horribly swollen, and they are growing worse and weaker.

All the food that remained in the house was sent to this city for chemical examination, with what result is not yet stated.

No traces of the poison, and no facts in regard to the manner or cause by which it was communicated to the food, could be ascertained at the house of Mr. Tompkins. Some persons believe that criminals to whom the Justice had become obnoxious were prompted to the deed by revenge; but this is a mere suspicion. The facts will doubtless be explained when the investigations in regard to the food are complete.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

INTERESTING ITEMS.

SUCCESS OF THE "JOHNSON" PARTY.—The "Johnson" party is in the ascendant at Nahant, Massachusetts. At the recent town meeting the following officers were elected:—Moderator, David Johnson; Town Clerk, A. D. Johnson; Selectmen and Assessors, W. H. Johnson, E. B. Johnson, C. Harvey Johnson; Treasurer and Collector, W. W. Johnson; School Committee, Franklin E. Johnson, Walter Johnson. George L. Johnson was also appointed a Constable.

PRIZE MONEY.—In a few days the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury will disburse to the officers and crew of the United States steamer *Malvern* and others, prize money amounting to $35,000, accruing from the sales of the captured vessels *Stag* and *Charlotte*. The crew of the *James Adger* will receive over $100,000 as prize money for the capture of the late Rebel vessel *R. E. Lee.*

A MASONIC TEMPLE.—The different Masonic Lodges of Brooklyn, numbering about twenty, have decided to erect a temple for Masonic uses. Several sites have been offered for the purpose of erecting a suitable building, but thus far none has been selected. It is probable that arrangements will soon be completed to build a structure which will not only be an ornament to the city, but a credit to the fraternity.

FIRE AT NEW HAVEN.—Quite a fire occurred on Tuesday night, about midnight, in the large frame dwelling-house in George street, New Haven. The building was wholly destroyed, with most of its contents. It was occupied by several families, but fortunately all the inmates escaped unhurt, although they were turned out of house and home on a very uncomfortable night.

CLEMENT C. CLAY.—A Washington correspondent explains that Clement C. Clay is confined at Fortress Monroe on the charge of advising and being accessory to the raiding plots concocted in Canada during the war. A considerable portion of his correspondence on this subject is in the possession of the Government, and some of it may be published soon.

A NEW INSURANCE PROJECT.—The latest novelty is a Boiler Insurance Company, which it is said is now forming in New York on the plan of the Manchester (England) Boiler Association. It is proposed to insure against all losses arising from the failure of boilers under the inspection of the company.

FIRE IN THE WOODS.—A fire broke out in the woods on the farm of Mr. Charles Trivillian, in New Kent county, Va., on Tuesday week, and raged for three days, sweeping during that time over a number of farms, among which was the White House tract, and destroying several barns and a large amount of fencing.

NORTH CAROLINA SHAD.—We are glad to see the signs of a successful fishing season in North Carolina. On Saturday the Seaboard road brought down some 200 barrels of shad. They took the boat for Baltimore that night.—*Norfolk Day Book.*

A YOUTHFUL MAYOR.—John L. Flagg, Esq., just elected Mayor of Troy, N. Y., is the youngest incumbent of that office in the United States, being but twenty-four years of age. He is a graduate of Harvard College, of the class of 1857.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A JAPANESE PRESENT TO NAPOLEON.—A valuable present from the Tycoon of Japan to the Emperor Napoleon has reached Marseilles. It consists of no less than 15,000 cases of silkworms, the more prized inasmuch as it has been clearly proved that Japanese silkworms produce a superior quality of silk to those of any other country, and are, moreover, less liable to the disease which has of late years caused so much distress to the silk growers of the South of France. The Professor of Japanese of the Paris School of Oriental Languages, M. Leon Rosny, has been sent to Marseilles by the Government for the purpose of deciphering the explanatory tickets which are affixed on each case. M. Rosny is accompanied by a young Japanese, by name Sagoura Gi, and by several of his pupils, who are to assist him in his work.

THE SCHEME FOR PAYING OFF THE NATIONAL DEBT OF ITALY by means of voluntary contributions continues to make way. Numerous offers are registered every day by the *Gazette of the People*, of Turin, but at present not a single crown in actual money has been called for—a more practical proposition is expected before that part of the work begins. Most of the promises are made by really solvent persons, but there is something rather ludicrous in anonymous offers, such as one recorded by a Florentine correspondent of the *Independence*, "I confirm my offer of 500,000 francs. A Venetian Emigrant." This is simply impossible, seeing that no one who could offer such a sum would be allowed to quit Venice.

THE POPE AND THE PROPHETS.—A few days ago it was reported that Pius IX had prophesied that he would have to leave Rome this year, return next year, and die the following year. A correspondent in Rome thinks the Pope quite capable of making and uttering such a forecast. No Pope has ever completed the twenty-third year of his Pontificate. If Pius IX should live till 1869 he would do so. But as no Pope has ever done so, he will not. Therefore he must die in 1868. But he has always talked of fresh persecutions, and about his being compelled to leave Rome once more. Again the Church must triumph. Therefore he must return. There will be only time for all these necessities by leaving Rome this year. Therefore, etc.

THE "TRUCE OF GOD."—Dr. Manning has revived the singular mediæval custom of the "Truce of God," for the benefit of the Irish members of his flock. In view of the riots and excesses which so frequently occur on St. Patrick's day, the Archbishop proposes "a truce in honor of St. Patrick," promising forty days' indulgence to all who accept this truce and keep it. The promise is "to abstain from intoxicating liquors from 6 o'clock on Friday evening, the 16th, to 12 o'clock on Sunday night, the 18th of March, and offer this act of mortification for the good of my soul, and to avert the anger of God so justly deserved on account of the sin of drunkenness."

THE MURDERER OF SIXTEEN WOMEN.—The examination of Philippe, the murderer of a woman in the Rue de la Ville l'Eveque, Paris, is now approaching its termination. Crime appears to have been a monomania with him, and the inquiry has brought to light not less than sixteen murders committed by him on women; of these five were in Algeria, three in Italy, and eight in France, and all by cutting their throats with a razor. He displays a remarkable cynicism, and on first entering the office of the examining judge expressed his astonishment that he should not be permitted to smoke there.

THE COBDEN MEMORIAL.—The Manchester people have decided upon giving a very sensible form to their memorial of Mr. Cobden. After devoting £2500 to a statue, they propose to endow the chair of political economy at Owen's College with £1250, on condition of one weekly lecture being delivered free to all primary school or pupil teachers residing in Manchester or Salfyrd. The remainder of the fund of £4420 is to be invested as a prize fund for these teacher students.

RAILWAY ACROSS THE ANDES.—The construction of a railway from the Plate across the Andes to the Pacific is believed likely to be realized within the next ten years. Already 240 miles of the route are in course of rapid construction from the port of Rosario, on the river Plate, to the interior city of Cordova; and there can be little doubt that, with the progress of immigration and settlement, this one will be steadily extended.

EARL BEAUCHAMP.—By the death of the Earl of Beauchamp, the Hon. F. Lygon is raised to the House of Lords, where he will sit as the sixth earl, although the creation dates back only to 1815. The deceased earl was only thirty-six years of age, and his only brother, who succeeds him, is one year younger.

VICTOR HUGO.—The *Soleil* of Paris contains a letter from Victor Hugo, in which the veteran writer declines the offer made by the editor of £20,000 for his new work, "Les Travailleurs de la Mer," which he intended to publish in the shape of a *feuilleton*.

DEATH OF A WELL KNOWN BANKER.—The death is announced at Paris of the banker M. Louis Hottinguer. He leaves two children, and property which is estimated at £2,400,000.

PRINCE COUZA is rich, and has valuable landed property in that part of Bessarabia which belongs to Russia.

Chunks from Montana.

From the St. Louis Dispatch, March 17.

We saw this morning some specimens of the indigenous products of Montana. They were three chunks of solid pure gold (bullion), one of them about seven inches long, three and a half inches wide, and an inch thick, branded 166½ ounces, and worth about $5000 in greenbacks. The other two were smaller pieces, worth about $400 each. The dust of which they are composed was dug in Montana, and minted at the United States Mint at Denver City.

—Ex-Confederate General Hood has requested a discontinuance of collections for the purchase of a homestead for him in Texas. He says, being fortunately placed in a situation where he can earn a competency by his own exertions, he cannot consent to receive the assistance contemplated by the movement in his behalf.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 23, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 5th of April next, at 12 o'clock M., for immediate delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in merchantable packages of—

10,000 Brass Rings, 1½ inches.
10,000 Iron Wire Snaps (Hotchkiss' patent), ¾ inch.
15,000 Iron "D" Rings, ¾ inch.
500 lbs. Copper Rivets, assorted.
500 lbs. Flax Sewing Twine.

ALSO,

40,000 yards 56-inch Burlaps; to be delivered at the rate of 5000 yards per week.

Parties offering goods should make separate proposals for each article offered, the quantity they propose to furnish, the price (which should be written both in words and figures), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which should accompany each proposal.

Samples of the articles required may be seen at this office.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposals; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to sample, otherwise the proposals will not be considered.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, the 5th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., when bidders are requested to be present.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.

All proposals should be made out on the regular forms, which will be furnished on application at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Endorse envelope "Proposals for (here insert the name of the article offered)."

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army.

HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Brevet Major United States Army.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.

Sealed Proposals are invited until MONDAY, March 26, 1866, 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with

TWO THOUSAND (2000) BARRELS OF FLOUR.

The proposals will be for what is known at this Depot as Nos. 1 and 2, and bids will be entertained for any quantity less than the whole.

Bids must be in duplicate, and for each grade on separate sheets of paper.

The delivery of the Flour to commence within five days from the opening of the bids, and must be delivered in such quantities, daily, as the Government may direct, either at the Government Warehouse in Georgetown, at the wharves or Railroad Depot in Washington, D. C.

The delivery of all Flour awarded to be completed within twenty days from the acceptance of the bid.

Bids will be received for Flour to be delivered in new oak barrels, head lined.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have for disbursement.

The usual Government inspection will be made just before the Flour is received, and none will be accepted which is not *fresh ground*, and of a superior quality.

An oath of allegiance must accompany the bid of each bidder who has not the oath on file in this Office.

Government reserves the right to reject any bid for any cause.

Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, at No. 223 "G" street, endorsed "Proposals for Flour."

E. T. BRIDGES,
Brevet Major C. S. V.
3 22 3t

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 26, 1866, for furnishing this department with FORAGE, for the period of three months, commencing April 1, and ending the 30th day of June, 1866, inclusive, viz.:—

Corn, Oats, Hay, and Straw, for the use of animals in the public service, etc., at this Post or District or any other locality within this command that may be directed.

All grain to be of the best quality—Oats, 32 pounds to the bushel; Corn, 56 pounds to the bushel; Hay of the best quality (Timothy); Straw of good quality—all subject to be inspected and approved prior to delivery.

Proposals will state price per 100 pounds for Hay and Straw, and per bushel for Corn and Oats, delivered at places of consumption in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered (the price to be stated both in words and figures).

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for ($5000) five thousand dollars, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms, in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal. Envelope to be endorsed, "Proposals for Forage." Bids will be opened on MONDAY, March 26, 1866—12 o'clock M.—and bidders are requested to be present.

By order of
Brevet Brigadier-General GEO. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
GEORGE R. ORME,
Captain and A. Q. M.
3 20 5t

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1866, for the delivery of 6000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, for the use of captured Indians. The cattle to be delivered to the A. C. S., for Indians at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

The first delivery to be on the 1st day of July, 1866, and to consist of 500 head of cattle; the subsequent deliveries to be in such numbers and at such times as may be required by the undersigned.

The cattle must be from three to five years old, and must weigh at least 400 pounds net (their weight to be ascertained according to manner laid down in the Subs. Regulations of 1863), and to be of the best marketable quality. No Stags, Bulls, Cows, or Heifers will be received.

Whenever, in the opinion of the A. C. S. for Indians, at Fort Sumner, the cattle presented do not fulfil the conditions here set forth, as many as do not will be rejected. Ten per cent. of money due contractors will be retained until the contract is fulfilled.

Two responsible persons must sign each bid, guaranteeing that if the contract is awarded to the party or parties therein proposing, they will enter into ample bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, and when the parties thus offering as sureties are unknown to the undersigned, their ability to reimburse the loss to the United States, which would accrue in case of failure, must be attested before a magistrate or other officer empowered to administer oaths.

The parties to whom this contract is let will be expected to fill the contract themselves—any sub-letting of the contract will be considered as a failure to comply with the contract, and the contractor will be held responsible therefor.

Endorse on the envelope "Proposals for Beef Cattle, at Fort Sumner, New Mexico."

W. H. BELL,
Captain and C. S. and Brevet Major, U. S. A.
Office Purchasing and Depot C. S., District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., February 7, 1866. 3 1 23t

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.—
PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, until 10 A. M., March 26, 1866, office, No. 1103 GIRARD Street, third floor, or directed to him, Post Office, box 1338, Philadelphia, for furnishing the troops, employes, etc., at Fort Delaware and Wilmington, Delaware, with

FRESH BEEF,

of a good, marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow.

The said beef to be delivered, free of cost, to the troops, employes, etc., at Fort Delaware and Wilmington, Delaware, in such quantities as may be from time to time required by the Commanding Officers of those posts, and to continue in force SIX MONTHS, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1866, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval.

Bids will be received for either post separately or together.

Upon acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of two thousand dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Beef."

C. L. KILBURN,
3 19 6t. Bvt. Brig.-Gen., A. C. G. S.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only.* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,
THOS. MACKELLAR,
JOHN SUPPLEE,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,

ALFRED S. GILLETT,
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CHARLES I. DUPONT,
HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 §

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 180 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000.
Paid-up Capital, $100,000.

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS,
CARGO,
FREIGHT,
} To all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$97,000 00
120,000	" 6 " " '81	128,190 00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194,215 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,75
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	15,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700 0
$1,056,850	Par. Market value	$996,500 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 27
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
		$1,253,6[illegible] 19

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Hallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
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George C. Leiper,
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Samuel E. Stokes,
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William G. Boulton,
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J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
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D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866.
$11,467 53.	$310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
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Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 t1231

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 S. FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3 §

THE PROVIDENT
Life and Trust Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,
Jeremiah Hacker,
Joshua H. Morris,
Richard Wood,

Richard Cadbury,
Henry Haines,
T. Wistar Brown,
William C. Longstreth,

Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

OFFICE.

No. 111 S. FOURTH Street. 7 28§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahoney,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox,

Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmond Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,

John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF MEDICINES, VETERINARY TOOLS, INSTRUMENTS, ETC., AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Giesboro, D. C., under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on THURSDAY, March 29, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of Medicines, Veterinary Tools, Instruments, etc., consisting in part of—

17 lbs. Gum Myrrh.
11 lbs. Saleratus.
4 lbs. Veratria Viride.
33 lbs. Saltpetre.
8 lbs. Gum Catechu.
44 lbs. Calamine.
16 lbs. Elderberries.
13 lbs. Calamus Root, pulv.
9 lbs. Savin Leaves.
15 lbs. Caraway Seed.
4 lbs. Tannin.
15 lbs. Chalk, prepared.
21 lbs. Black Antimony.
20 lbs. Glauber Salts.
50 lbs. Litharge.
25 lbs. Gentian, powd'd.
23 lbs. Valerian, powd'd.
13 lbs. Ginger, powd'd.
212 No. Chip Boxes.
4 galls. Sweet Spts. Nitre.
6 galls. Molasses.
6 lbs. Corks, assorted.
24 lbs. Copperas.
10 lbs. Sponge.
3 No. Sieves, muslin.
40 No. Syringes, ass'ted.
4 No. Scales (apothecary) and Weights.
20 prs. Shears.
40 No. Seton Needles.
2 No. Horse-Fleams.
4 No. Bistories.
5 sets of Veterinary Instruments.
5 No. Ball Forceps.
6 No. Slabs, Ointment.
5 No. Spatulas.
5 No. Funnels, assorted.
11 No. Mortars & Pestles.
2 No. Counter Scales.
268 bottles "Dr. Powel's Liniment."
6 lbs. Mur. of Ammonia.
10 lbs. Sub. Carb. Soda.
10 lbs. Linseed Meal.
34 boxes "Scratch Ointment."
44 papers "Cattle Powders."
175 lbs. Borax.
20 lbs. Sal. Tartar.
3½ lbs. Beeswax.
1 gallon Sweet Oil.
80 lbs. Aloes.
1 bbl. Barbadoes Tar.
½ bbl. Tar.
60 lbs. Sulphur, pulv.
350 No. Jars, Bottles, Cans, etc., glass-stoppered.
30 lbs. Lard.
6 No. Graduates.
13¼ lbs. Alum.
21 lbs. Sugar of Lead.
1½ lbs. Ext. Belladona.
2¼ lbs. Oint. Nitrate Mercury.
2 lbs. Ext. Hellebore, black.
3 lbs. Chloroform.
27 lbs. Acid, Sulphuric.
11 lbs. Acid, Nitric.
9 lbs. Acid, Acetic.
2¼ lbs. Acid, Muriatic.
20 lbs. Pulv. Cantharides.
1½ lbs. Croton Oil.
2½ lbs. Juniper Oil.
3 lbs. Anise Oil.
6 lbs. Caraway Oil.
27 lbs. Cream Tartar.
8 oz. Acid, Hydrocyanic.
4 lbs. Barytæ Murias.
4 lbs. Aqua Ammonia.
4½ lbs. Ferri Iod. do.
3½ lbs. Mercury, Beniodide.
13 lbs. Red Precipitate.
3 lbs. Antimony, Tart'e.
9 lbs. Zinc, Chloride.
7 lbs. Zinc, Acetas.
15 lbs. Zinc, Sulphas.
5 lbs. Corrosive Sublim'e.
9 lbs. Acetate Copper.
5 lbs. Potass. Sulp. pulv.
85 lbs. BlueStone (Cupri Sulp).
9 lbs. Potass. Chloride.
4 lbs. Capsicum, pulv.
3 lbs. Creosote.
8 lbs. Ether, Sulph.
2 lbs. Conch Root.
4 lbs. Tinct. Guaiacum.
10 lbs. Tinct. Opii.
3 lbs. Cantharides Tinct.
16 lbs. Zingiber, Tinct.
4 galls. Arnica, Tinct.
7 galls. Gentian (Comp.) Tinct.
5 galls. Capsicum, Tinct.
18 galls. Aloes, Tinct.
34 galls. Lobelia, Tinct.
20 galls. Alcohol.
2 galls. Spts. Turpentine.
2 lbs. Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia.
32 lbs. Ammonia, Carb.
6 lbs. Digitalis, Pulv.
32 lbs. Canada Balsam.
9 lbs. Hellebore, Pulv.
3½ lbs. Gum Assafœtida.
4 lbs. Bole Armenian.
15 lbs. Mercurial Ointm't.
30 lbs. Mustard, Pulv.
10 lbs. Capsicum, Pulv.
5 lbs. Balsam Tolu.
7 lbs. Gum Euphorbium.
23 lbs. Arnica Flowers.
7 lbs. Arsenic.
4 lbs. Manganese.
1 lb. Wormseed, ground.
3 lbs. Acacia, Gum.
5 lbs. Nux Vomica.
1½ oz. Strychnine.
10 lbs. Pearl Ash.
10 lbs. Glycerizia.
9 lbs. Fennel Seed, pulv.
5 lbs. Valerian, powd'd.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Most of the above-named articles are in original packages, and are in good order.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge First Division Q. M. G. O. 3 22 6t

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL STORES, WHISKY, WINES, ETC.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouse, back of the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Hospital Stores and Liquors, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the army, viz.:—

Arrow Root	10,000 lbs
Barley	10,000 "
Corn Starch	10,000 "
Cocoa Chocolate	10,000 "
Cinnamon, Powd.	1,000 "
Farina	20,000 "
Tapioca	10,000 "
Ext. of Beef	20,000 "
Concent'd Milk	20,000 "
Ginger	1,385 "
Ext. of Coffee	3,762 gal
Beans	600 lbs
Pea Beans	2,300 "
Dessicated Potatoes	100 lbs
Mixed Desc. do.	162 "
Whisky, quart bottles	20,000
Whisky, in bbls, gallons	3,900
Sherry Wine, quart bottles	40,000
Sherry Wine, in bbls.	50
Tarragona Wine, bottles	10,000

The above articles will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms—Cash.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties in removing their property.

Catalogues ready by the 5th prox.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor, U. S. A.
C. W. BOTELER, Auctioneer. 3 22 23t

SALE OF HARNESS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
March 22, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Government Warehouse, HANOVER Street wharf, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on TUESDAY, March 27, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described HARNESS, viz.:—

953	single sets Lead Mule Harness, worn.
522	" " Wheel Mule Harness, worn.
57	" " Lead Horse Harness, good.
70	" " Wheel Horse Harness, worn.
93	" " Lead Ambulance Harness, good.
269	" " Wheel Ambulance Harness, worn.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
HENRY BOWMAN,
3 22 4t Captain and A. Q. M.

SALE OF MANURE.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1866.

Will be sold at the Cavalry Depot, Giesboro, D. C., a large quantity of stock-yard MANURE, which will be delivered to purchasers on the ground, or in barges or boats to be provided by them, at forty (40) cents per cubic yard.

Two or more boats (according to size) can be loaded per day.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
2 27 25t In charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WILMINGTON, Del., February 12, 1866.

SALE OF 500 SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES,
All Good and Serviceable.

Will be sold at public auction, at Wilmington, Del., on EVERY FRIDAY during the month of March, ONE HUNDRED MULES.

The especial attention of purchasers is invited to the fact that these Mules are large, well paired, and in excellent condition, being the surplus team Mules of Washington Depot.

Animals sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

By order of
2 27 tmh30 Bvt. Brig.-Gen. JAMES A. EKIN.

GAS! GAS!! GAS!!!

REDUCE YOUR GAS BILLS.

Stratton's Regulator for Gas Burners,
(Patented November 21, 1865.)

It is a matter of considerable importance to gas consumers generally, and of especial importance to all keepers of hotels and large boarding houses, to have such gas burners as will admit of being easily and permanently adjusted to suit the special requirements of the locality of each; because those who have not to pay the bills feel but little or no interest in economizing the gas, and sometimes carelessly, or thoughtlessly, turn on twice or thrice as much as would answer their needs.

Call and examine, or send your orders to

STRATTON & CO.,
AT THE FLORENCE OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

Retail price, 35 cents each. 2 12 mwf2m

REVENUE STAMPS. REVENUE STAMPS.
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 25

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY
AT
MACON, GA.

By direction of the SECRETARY OF WAR, all the

BUILDING MATERIALS,
STEAM ENGINES,
MACHINERY, TOOLS,
IRON, COPPER, LUMBER,
AND STORES OF VARIOUS KINDS,

which were collected at Macon, Ga., by the Confederate Government, for the erection and permanent operation of a large armory, laboratory, and Arsenal; and also

TOOLS, MACHINERY, AND MATERIALS

collected from iron works and armories in the States of Alabama and Georgia, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Among the articles to be sold are:—

5,000 lbs. Copper—pigs.
42,000 lbs. Copper—round rod.
58,000 lbs. Copper—bar.
20,000 lbs. Copper—sheet.
200,000 lbs. Wrought Iron—bar and rod.
100 tons Pig Iron.
750 tons Cast Iron—unserviceable shells.
54,000 lbs. Lead—pigs.
86,000 lbs. Tin—block and sheet.
4,000 lbs. Chain—crane and cable.
15,000 yards Cloth—cotton, English Serge, oiled and enamelled.
82,000 lbs. Powder.
8,000 feet Belting—gum and leather, assorted sizes.
200 Machines—Drills, Planers, Milling, Screw-cutting, Steam and Trip-hammers.

Besides;—

Harness,
Saddles,
Horse Equipments,
Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements,
Blankets,
Wagon and Gun Carriage Irons,
80 broken Gun Carriages,

35 Unserviceable Cannon, iron and bronze,
Laboratory Stores and Materials,
Spare Parts (new) for Springfield Muskets and Colt's Revolvers, and an assortment of

PAINTS AND OILS.

The attention of Northern buyers is called to this sale, which is a large one, and of valuable property.

Full printed Catalogues of the property to be sold can be obtained from the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C., and from the Commanding Officer of the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia.

The sale will commence on

WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866,

and continue every day until all the property is sold.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Captain Ord. Brev. Lt.-Colonel,
3 22 2t Com. Augusta Arsenal.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT AMBULANCES AND ARMY WAGONS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., on MONDAY, April 2, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following mentioned Government property, viz.:—

100 to 200 LIGHT AMBULANCES,
300 to 500 ARMY WAGONS,

which will be sold singly, and must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
3 16 14t Depot of Washington.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 2, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

There will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidders, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance of the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., at noon, on the 3d day of April, 1866, four thousand four hundred and ninety-nine (4499) barrels Navy Powders.

These Powders will be sold by sample, in lots of one hundred, two hundred, and three hundred barrels. Purchasers to furnish barrels into which the powders may be emptied from the tanks.

Terms—One half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the Powders, for which a period of ten days will be allowed. If not then removed the Powders will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE,
3 3swl4 1 Chief of Bureau.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Lincoln Depot, Washington, D. C., under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., on TUESDAY, March 27, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of:—

Chairs,
Desks,
Printing Press, and Type,
Blankets,
Bridles,
Chains,
Horse and Wagon Covers,
Harness,
Feed Troughs,
Halters,
Saddles,
Lines,
Wagon Wheels, Hubs, and Bodies,
Drug Mill,
Anvils,
Tire Bender,
Portable Forges,
Smiths' Bellows,
Planes,
Saws,
Cauldrons,
Fire and Water Hose,
Hydrants,
Bake Ovens,
Platform Scales,

Wheelbarrows,
250 lbs. Paints,
689 lbs. Lead Pipe,
1360 lbs. Scrap Cast Iron,
46,320 lbs. Scrap Wrought Iron,
30,000 lbs. Iron Tire,
1636 lbs. Scrap Leather, new,
1530 lbs. Rope,
1000 lbs. Scrap Steel,
45 lbs. Zinc,
25 Ambulances,
1 Buggy,
25 Carts,
3 Slop Carts,
18 two-horse Wagons,
10 two-horse Spring Wagons,
2 four-horse Spring Wagons,
125 "Wheeling" Army Wagons,
18 Scavenger Wagons,
1 Water Wagon, Etc.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property is sold.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
3 9 15t Depot of Washington.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1866.

AUCTION SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD MATERIAL.

Will be sold at public auction at Alexandria, Va., on TUESDAY, April 10, 1866,

2 first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½-inch gauge, cylinders, 15x22; weight, 25 tons.
4 Passenger Cars.
20 Box Freight Cars.
2 Stock Cars.
4 Platform Cars.
30 Small Truck Cars.
21 Trucks for Freight Cars.
18 pairs Wheels on axles.
2 Steam Pumping Engines.
1 Stationary Engine.
12 Henderson Pumps.
300 tons second-hand Railroad Iron (good).
A large quantity of

Frogs,
Nails,
Switch Fixtures,
Car Couplings,
Bar Iron,
Springs,
Nuts,

Chain,
Mauls,
Axes,
Picks,
Stoves,
Files,
Sperm Oil, etc.

20 Buildings, from 10x12 to 200x40 feet.
Lot of Office Furniture.
Contents of Printing Office.
A large quantity of new Shelf Hardware.
1 Herring Safe.
1 Saloon Car, 4 feet 8½-inch gauge, elegantly finished and furnished with black walnut, trimmed with green plush; double trucks, with broad tread-wheels.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
3 16 tmw10t Bvt. Brig.-Gen., A. Q. M.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, February 28, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at Public Auction, at noon, the 12th day of April, by the Ordnance Officer at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, N. H., one hundred and eighty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine (185,969) pounds NAVY POWDER, as follows:—

131,600 pounds Cannon Powder.
29,219 " Rifle "
25,150 " Musket "

These Powders will be divided into lots of one hundred barrels each.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the Powders, for which a reasonable time, but not more than thirty days, will be allowed, the purchasers, however, to make every exertion to remove the Powders sooner.

H. A. WISE,
3 1 thm12t Chief of Bureau.

FIFTH EDITION

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY CLAIM BILL.

IT PASSES THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

$700,000 TO BE REFUNDED TO THE STATE.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

The bill to refund seven hundred thousand dollars to Pennsylvania for the payment of her militia of 1863 has just passed the House. Ayes, 86; nays, 35.

EUROPE.

GLEANINGS FROM THE PAPERS.

THE PRIVATEER SCARE IN SPAIN.

GEORGE N. SANDERS IN TROUBLE.

FENIAN FACTS AND RUMORS.

THE CHILIAN WAR.

Sailing of the Peruvian Iron-Clads for the Pacific—The Privateering Panic.

Madrid (March 9) Despatch to London Press.

It is stated that the Peruvian ships *Independence* and *Huascar* have proceeded direct to the Pacific, for the purpose of taking part in the approaching struggle between Spain and the allied republics of Chili and Peru.

ALARM OF SHIPOWNERS—TRANSFERENCE OF SPANISH TRADE.

From the Bayonne Courier.

The declaration of war against Spain by Peru has had a most prejudicial effect on the trade of the Peninsula. Shipowners are so alarmed at the idea of Peruvian cruisers that they refuse to take freights for Cuba and Porto Rico. Spanish merchants consequently appear disposed to charter vessels under foreign flags.

From the Bilboa Jimrac Bat.

The trade in corn has been stopped by the scarcity of proper vessels for the voyage to Cuba, and our speculators, seeing the difficulties of obtaining Spanish ships at a moderate freight, have begun to engage those under foreign flags. Though this plan imposes goods to an import duty of forty reals, there is some compensation in the moderate freight charged, and the payment of a premium of insurance against war risks is avoided.

DOINGS OF THE FENIANS.

HEAD CENTRE STEPHENS.

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal, March 10.

During the entire of Tuesday, Wednesday night, and Thursday morning, the police of the several divisions were out in search of arms, ammunition, etc., and for what was most desired—reliable information concerning Stephens, who it is firmly believed by those best informed on the subject, is still in Dublin. Up to the present none of the rifles, revolvers, etc., said to have been in the possession of the Fenians in large quantities in the city, have been discovered, and although all kinds of rumors are afloat, the whereabouts of the Head Centre continues to be a profound secret, although persons in all kinds of disguises have been for the past month trying to become entitled to the £1000 offered for such information as would lead to his arrest, or to the £1000 offered for his apprehension. Amongst those seeking the rewards are reputed Fenians, but who, because of the rapacity of "the boss," are kept as ignorant as other people of his movements.

Fenianism in Rome.

THE AMERICAN ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS INSTRUCTED BY THE POPE TO DENOUNCE THE MOVEMENT.

Rome (March 3) Correspondence London Times.

I think it worth while to return to the subject of Fenianism in Rome, particularly after a conversation with a highly respectable Irish ecclesiastic. He, too, had heard of the existence of this spirit in the Irish College, but knew nothing from his own observation; it might be so, nay, was likely, and that young men had expressed themselves warmly. He had heard, too, of an effort being made to create an impression on the mind of the Pope, "but they'll get nothing by it," he added; "His Holiness cannot depart from a principle he has once laid down and made known." Two years have elapsed since the American bishops, of whom there are about thirty-five, wrote—that is to say, a few of them—to Rome for instructions how to act towards the sect then rising into existence. The answer, as might have been expected, directed that it should be discountenanced. Since then, only four of the Roman Catholic bishops in the United States, and they are Irishmen, have openly protested against Fenianism. They are the Archbishop of St. Louis; the Bishop of Philadelphia, educated in the Propaganda; the Bishop of Chicago, educated at Maynooth; and another whose name I have not. The other bishops, without expressing any sympathy with it, have permitted the epidemic to spread. As to the feeling and action of his Holiness there can be no doubt. A friend of mine, who lately had the honor of an audience, tells me that he spoke to the Pope of the disorders which he himself had witnessed in Ireland, for which his Holiness expressed great concern; and was gratified at hearing that his communication to Archbishop Cullen had been received with so much satisfaction by all men of order and piety. There are several Irish families at present in Rome, Roman Catholics, and of considerable social position, but all approved, and were greatly relieved at, the suspension of the habeas corpus act. Of Irish ecclesiastics of high rank, Dr. Kirby, the Rector of the Irish College, and Monsignori Quin and Murray, who leave shortly for Austria, in the strongest terms denounce the movement. Even here, therefore, the purely Irish element, especially if it be of any social consideration and ecclesiastical, reprobates a movement opposed to all laws, human and divine.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

Count Bismark and the Holstein Nobility.

Berlin (March 2) telegram London Times.

Count Bismark has forwarded a reply to the recent address of some members of the Holstein nobility, in which he says:—

"I have already previously stated that I considered the union of the Duchies with the Prussian monarchy to be the most advantageous solution possible. Respect for those who signed the address encourages the King's Government to make fresh endeavors to obtain the consent of Austria to this solution, and to satisfy the claims of Prussia, which will be maintained under any circumstances, in such a manner as to restore the administrative unity of the Duchies, and guarantee their prosperity."

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Cotton steady; sales of 1000 bales at 41@42c. for middlings. Flour dull and heavy for common; sales of 5000 barrels at unchanged prices; Southern heavy, but unchanged, 500 barrels sold; Canadian drooping, 300 barrels sold at unchanged prices. Wheat dull; sales of 2000 bushels at $2·40 for new Amber State; $1·85 for choice white Canada. Corn firm; 28,000 bush. sold at 73@75c. Beef steady. Pork dull at $25 12½ for Mess. Lard heavy at 17@19½c. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Stocks are steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 116; Illinois Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 82¾; New York Central, 93½; Reading, 102¾; Hudson River, 108¾; Virginia 6s, 66; Missouri 6s, 74; Erie, 81¾; Western Union Telegraph Company, 62; United States Coupons, 1881, 104¾; Treasury 7·30s, 99¾. Gold, 128¾.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Special Despatches.

WASHINGTON, March 23.

The First Presidential Levee.

The first Presidential levee of the season will be held on Monday night. The previous receptions at the White House have been held by the ladies of the President's family.

Senator Dixon.

Senator Dixon is much better this morning, though not entirely out of danger.

Quantrell, or Not Quantrell?

The party arrested and brought here as the guerill Quantrell insists that his name is Hamilton. No marks of wounds such as Quantrell is known to have received can be found on the prisoner, and it is thought he is not Quantrell.

The Rewards for the Assassins.

It has been several times erroneously stated that the rewards for detection of the assassination conspirators had been definitely passed upon by the War Department. The matter is yet under consideration by the Secretary of War.

The Juarist Loan.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs were to have had a meeting yesterday, to consider the question of the guarantee to the Juarist loan, but so little interest is felt in the question that a quorum of the Committee were not in attendance. No credence whatever is placed in Romero's news about the alleged evacuation of Chihuahua by the French. The military situation in Mexico is known to be entirely favorable to the Imperialist forces.

A New Revenue Stamp.

The Treasury Department is now printing in green ink a new revenue stamp for imported cigars, of a very pretty design, and rendered by an artistic combination exceedingly difficult to counterfeit.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Mr. Riddle (Del.) offered a resolution instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms to reserve a portion of the Senate Gallery for the use of Members of Congress and their wives. Objected to and goes over.

Petitions were presented for equal rights, the equalization of bounties, and modification of internal taxation on breweries.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Price (Iowa), from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported back a bill to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad, connecting the Great Lakes, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas with Texas and the Gulf of Mexico, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. Ashley (Ohio) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of War to furnish the House with such information as may be in his possession as to the amount of money necessary for the improvement of the harbor of Maumee bay and Maumee river, at the city of Toledo, Ohio.

Mr. Griswold (N. Y.) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the propriety of locating a Navy Yard on the Hudson river, opposite the village of Hastings, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Interior to report the expenditure made under his direction in conformity with the fifth section of the Indian appropriation bill of March 3, 1865, specifying the amount of each appropriation expended, for what Indians and for what objects disbursed.

The House then proceeded during the morning hour, to the call of the Committee for reports of a private character.

Amongst the other bills reported and passed was a joint resolution reported by Mr. Bingham, from the Committee on Military Affairs, for the relief of certain officers of the army.

The joint resolution provides that in every case in which a commissioned officer actually entered on his duties as such commissioned officer, and was entitled by law to be mustered in as such, but by reason of capture by the enemy, or other causes beyond his control, and without fault or neglect of his own, was not mustered according to the regulations, within a period of not less than thirty days, the pay department shall allow to such officer full pay and emoluments, from the date on which such officer actually entered on such duty, deducting from the amount paid all pay actually received by such officer for such period.

Mr. Shellabarger suggested that it should apply also to officers who were killed before they had been regularly mustered in.

The joint resolution was modified accordingly and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the Constitutional Amendment was referred to the Judiciary Committee on the 13th of March was called up, and the House refused to reconsider the vote.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Pennsylvania reimbursement bill.

Mr. Blaine withdrew his amendment, and the bill and amendments were reported to the House.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Mar. 23

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.			
$2500 City 6s, old....	87½	200 sh Read.....s10..	51
$829 Pa 5s..........	84	100 sh do.....s30	51
100 sh Hestonv....2d	46¼	100 sh do.....s5	51¼
100 sh do.....b30	47½	80 sh do.....s5..	50¾
100 sh do.....s5	46½	100 sh do.....2d..	51¼
100 sh Maple Shade.	2¼	100 sh do.....s10	51¼
100 sh Cata pf.........	29½	200 sh do.....s30	51
100 sh Ocean.......c	7½	100 sh do..s30....	51¼
19 sh Wyo Val......	59	100 sh do........s10	51¼
300 sh Reading.......	51¼	100 sh do....s10	51·31
SECOND BOARD			
100 sh Cat pf........	29¼	100 sh Ocean.....s30	6¾
100 sh do........	29¼	100 sh do....s30..	6¾
100 sh do.....s5.	29¼	100 sh do....s30..	6¾
100 sh do.....s5.	29½	5 sh Penn R........	55¾
100 sh do.....b5	29½	50 sh Del. Div........	84½
100 sh do........	29¼	250 sh do.........b5	35
200 sh Catawissa	28½	20 sh Lehigh V.....	62¼
200 sh N Y & Mid.....	6¾	100 sh Readg.... s10	51¼
50 sh do........	6¾		

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

ATTEMPTED BURGLARIES AT MANAYUNK THIS MORNING.—At an early hour this morning three different attempts were made at burglary at Manayunk. The house of Mr. Lawrence, situated on Main street, was entered, but nothing but an overcoat was secured. The family were up stairs at the time, and hearing the noise hastened down, but the thieves fastened the door in such a manner as to allow them time to escape before they were seen.

The house of Charles Miller was also entered by boring through the back shutters, but fortunately the attempt was unsuccessful. Another dwelling in the neighborhood, occupied by Mr. Coston, was entered, but nothing was obtained. The thieves obtained admittance to each of these houses by means of a back alley, and fears of the appearance of the police probably hurried them off.

SLIGHT FIRE THIS MORNING.—The roof of a building, No. 810 South Second street, occupied by a gunsmith named A. F. Lins, was slightly damaged by fire about 10 o'clock this morning.

PHILADELPHIA M. E. CONFERENCE.

SEVENTY-NINTH SESSION.

NINTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH,
FRIDAY MORNING, March 23.

The Conference met this morning at 9 o'clock, and was called to order by Bishop Ames. Religious exercises were conducted by Rev. J. Cunningham, after which the journal of the previous day was read and approved.

After the adjournment of yesterday morning's session, the Conference met again in the evening, Bishop Ames presiding. The opening religious services were conducted by Rev. J. Ruth. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to give advice to the city missionaries, if desired:—

South Philadelphia District—Rev. J. Castle, T. C. Murphy and S. C. Gasker. Laymen, G. Evans, L. S. Hines.

North Philadelphia District—Rev. Joseph Mason, Presiding Elder; Revs. W. C. Robinson and C. Scott; Laymen, J. Lang and J. Stilliman.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Sunday Schools:—

North Philadelphia District—Rev. A. Cookman and Mr. J. Fernley.

South Philadelphia District—Rev. T. C. Murphy and Mr. G. W. Evans.

Reading District—Rev. J. F. Meredith and Mr. William McCarter.

Wilmington District—Rev. M. D. Kern and Mr. W. Torbert.

Easton District—Rev. H. Colclazer and Mr. W. H. Thompson.

Snow Hill District—Rev. W. Merrill and Mr. T. S. Hodson.

A Committee of three was appointed to arrange the period for the holding of the several anniversaries and preaching the Conference sermons and sessions for 1867, as follows—Rev. T. C. Murphy and Drs. Hodson and Durbin.

The first business this morning was the report of the Committee on Military Statistics.

They stated that having no documents presented to them by which they could make up their report, they wished to be discharged. After a short discussion it was ordered that the Committee should be held over until next session.

Bishop Ames then put the question—Where shall the next Conference be held?

It was finally decided that the next session should be held in Harrisburg.

The Committee on Church Debts were excused from making their report at the present time.

The memoirs of the Church were then read. The first one being that of Rev. Mr. Barnes, who died during the past year. The record of his life showed that it had been a useful one, and that during the entire period no blemish was found on his character to prevent his usefulness as a minister of the gospel. He was the oldest effective member of the Philadelphia Conference. A copy of the memoir was ordered to be sent to the *Christian Advocate* for publication.

The next memoir was that of Rev. Dr. Landon, who was born in the year 1794. He labored with diligence in the work in which he had enlisted, and was several times appointed Presiding Elder. His ministry covered a term of forty-two years in the Philadelphia Conference. His ministrations were satisfactory to the church.

On motion, the memoir was recommitted to Rev. Mr. Thompson, with a request that he prepare it with his own taste.

The memoir of Rev. Samuel J. Conner was next in order. The memoir was approved.

Rev. Mr. Mason rose to ask for a location for Rev. R. W. Jones. It was granted.

Rev. Mr. Thompson asked for permission to present the recommendation of Enoch Stubbs, as a suitable person for the itinerant ministry, which was granted.

A similar recommendation was presented in behalf of Henry White, which was well received by the Conference. He was admitted on trial.

Rev. Dr. Castle presented a similar application from Frederick M. Brady. He was admitted.

Rev. Mr. Thompson presented an application from A. P. Salloway, a married man, with a wife and three children. On motion the Presiding Elder was granted leave to withdraw this recommendation.

Rev. Dr. Durbin, who was appointed Chairman of the Committee on the ——— Conference, named R. S. Pattison, J. Mason, A. Atwood, as ministers, and Messrs. Whiteman, Long, and G. Maris.

Rev. Dr. Hodgson offered a series of resolutions expressive of regret at the transfer of Rev. T. S. Thomas to the Providence Conference, and eulogistic of the worth of Mr. Thomas as a minister of the Gospel. The resolutions were adopted.

Rev. Mr. Cunningham alluded to Rev. S. Patterson, a laborious Methodist preacher—his health having failed through excessive labor in the ministry, and suggested the propriety of raising $1200 to purchase a house for his benefit. The money was to be raised by shares in sums of $5 each, covering the amount required. Rev. Mr. Cunningham was appointed Treasurer of the fund.

The sexton's collection was then taken up, and amounted to the sum of $111 60.

The following were appointed as members of the Board of Conference Stewards for the ensuing year:—T. C. Murphy, W. Cooper, J. Briadell, W. E England, J. B. McCullough, J. W. Pierson.

The report of the Committee on Education was next in order. The committee having examined all the documents laid before them, offered a series of resolutions referring to the education of the youth of the land, and expressed a determination to stand by the institutions of the Church now in use for the benefit of this class of persons. The report also called for the appointment of two laymen from each District as a Committee to aid in carrying out the objects suggested.

The resolutions of the report were then read and adopted with slight amendment.

The time of the morning session was extended.

The report of Committee on arranging time for Conference sermons and anniversary was read and adopted.

Resolutions of thanks were offered to the Trustees of St. George's Church, friends of the Conference, and railroad companies for their kindness in furnishing transportation to the members of the Conference.

The members of Conference at this juncture rose and sung the doxology, as expressive of their thankfulness for the kindness of the members in contributing funds for the purchasing of a residence for Rev. S. Patterson.

The following appointments were then read:—

APPOINTMENTS.

North Philadelphia District—Joseph Mason, P. E.—St. George's, D. W. Bartine; Trinity, A. Longacre, B. Nacal; Green Street, J. W. Jackson; Spring Garden Street, A. Cookman; Fifth Street, J. E. Smith; St. John's, J. Dickerson; Kensington, J. H. Alday, W. J. Patterson; Siloam, J. W. Arthur, A. H. Sisty; Hancock Street, W. B. Wood, T. C. Best; Twelfth Street, W. C. Robinson; Hedding, to be supplied; Nineteenth Street, H. N. Callom; Tabernacle, R. H. Pattison; Cohocksink, H. Cooper; Port Richmond, E. I. D. Pepper; North City Home Mission, A. Manship; Rising Sun, J. McClay; Milestown, S. A. Heilner; Harmer's Hill and Jarrettstown, H. McBride; St. James', J. Todd; Cheltenham, J. Day; Lehman's Chapel and Fairview, W. H. Burrell; Doylestown, R. N. Chew; Frankford, J. Gorner; Bridesburg, J. M. Hinson; Bristol, J. H. Turner; Attleboro, S. H. Risner; Bensalem, J. O. Sypherd; Newtown, J. H. McGrouchlan; Lumberville, J. Todd; New Hope, C. T. Frame; Easton, F. Hodgson; South Easton, C. W. Ayars; Richmond, J. McGee; Stroudsburg, J. H. Aldy; Monroe, M. D. McCornis; Tannersville, G. C. Gregh; Naglesville, T. C. Grove; Durham Circuit, to be supplied.

J. P. Durbin, Corresponding Secretary of Missionary Society, member of Trinity Quarterly Conference.

J. W. Thomas, Conference Tract Society.

C. J. Crouch, Chaplain United States Army, member of Spring Garden Quarterly Conference.

South Philadelphia District—J. Castle, P. E.—Union, J. Neill; Nazareth, T. A. Fernley; Arch Street, J. F. McClelland; Ebenezer, T. W. Simpers; St. Paul's, A. Attwood; Western, T. Stevens; Broad Street, T. C. Murphy; Central, G. G. Rakestraw; Second Street, J. Creigh; Eleventh St., R. J. Carson; Scott, J. B. Miller; Thirty-eighth St., F. Moore; Haddington, J. Marsh; Hestonville, D. McGee; Radnor and Bethesda, L. B. M. Hughes; Pascunaville, J. R. D. Gray.

Reading District—W. L. Gray, P. E.—Reading, Ebenezer, G. W. Maclaughlin; Reading, St. Peter's, P. J. Cox; Manayunk, Mt. Zion, C. Cook; Manayunk, Ebenezer, J. Meredith; Falls of Schuylkill and North Penn, J. S. Hughes; Roxborough, T. B. Neely; Germantown, Haines Street, J. Meredith; Chesnut Hill, S. J. Little; Conshohocken, R. Owen; Merion Square, C. J. Crouch; Norristown, Oak street, G. Gram; Perkiomen, J. Hand; Montgomery Square, L. Dobson; Phœnixville, J. Finnery; Grove and Downingtown, J. Lindamuth; Birdsboro, T. Sumption, G. S. Conoway; Berks County Mission, M. Barnhill; Lebanon, J. Y. Ashton; Cornwall, W. Swindells; Cressona, S. Lucas; Pottsville, J. S. Cook; Minersville, N. Frame; Tremont, J. McConnell; Port Carbon, Mr. Iser; Tamaqua, J. Y. Ashton; Mauch Chunk, G. Heacock; Perryville, E. Townsend; Bethlehem, M. B. Dowell; Catasauqua, S. F. Iset; T. S. Thomas, Chaplain United States Army, member of Haines street Quarterly Conference.

Wilmington District—J. Cunningham, P. E.—Wilmington, Asbury, G. Quigley; do. St. Paul's, —— Rittenhouse; do. Union, J. D. Curtis; do. Scott, J. O'Neill, J. Jones, H. Sloan; Mount Salem, W. S. Pugh, J. W. Johnson; Delaware City, Z. Poulson; St. George's, S. R. Gillingham, one to be supplied; Newark, J. Shields; Elkton, M. D. Kurtz; Bethel, H. H. Bodine; Charlestown, G. L. Schaffer; Port Deposit, J. A. Bridle; Zion, S. W. Kurtz; Oxford, F. B. Harvey; New London, W. P. Hourie.

Easton District—T. J. Thompson, P. E.—Smyrna, C. Cook; Smyrna Circuit, S. L. Gracy; Middletown, W. Urie; Odessa, W. E. England; Dover, H. Colclazer; Camden, J. W. Hammersly; Frederica and Barrett's Chapel, A. T. Scott, H. S. Thompson; Felton, H. A. Cleveland; Willow Grove, J. J. Pierce; Milford, J. H. Lightbourn; Harrington, W. M. Warner.

Snow Hill District.—S. M. Cooper, P. E.—Seaford, D. H. Hudson; Laurel, W. Rink, J. Gograde; Dorchester, M. S. Thompson, W. Trickett; Federalsburg, J. W. Weston; Church Creek, J. Dare; Cambridge, C. P. Masden; Salisbury, J. Cook; Worcester, to be supplied; Quantico, W. W. Redman; Sharptown, T. B. Killiam; Princess Anne, T. Martendale; Accomac, T. L. Tomkinson; Northampton, J. L. Caft; Snow Hill, T. Cirkpatrick; Millsboro, H. Sanderson; Milton, W. B. Walton; Georgetown, W. Merrill.

After which the Conference adjourned *sine die*.

THE "HAYDN QUINTETTE" WITH THE INSANE.—Certainly the most pleasant of all the charming concerts with which the insane poor of our city have been favored, was that of the "Haydn Quintette," last evening, at the Insane Department of the Philadelphia Hospital, and Almshouse. It was their third visit. The attendance was very large, and composed not only of the leading officers of the House with their families, but of many of the most prominent citizens of West Philadelphia, including several of its clergy.

The patients, for whose benefit these affairs have been gotten up, were in full force. The entertainment consisted of quintettes, quartettes, duetts, and solos, with instrumental accompaniments, some of which, to the infinite delight of the auditory, were in costume. A platform had been erected to give effect to the exhibition. The principal artistes were Messrs. J. F. Hope, L. E. Meginley, John Graff, Eugene Magee, and J. N. Aitken, and the regular Quintette, assisted by Messrs. E. S. Worrall, J. N. Luckenback, and E. Covely, Musical Director.

Among the principal pieces were the "Sleigh-ride," by the Quintette, sleigh-bell accompaniment, assisted by Messrs. Luckenback, Covely, and Miss Emma Pennell; the "Laugh of a Child," trio, Miss Pennell, Mr. E. S. Worrall, and Mr. Hope—organist, Mr. Covely; the "Ditcher's Dog," comic, Mr. Magee; "Lady, Come to Me," composed by Eastburn, Quintette, largely applauded; the "Widow Malone," Hope and Meginley; the "Old Country Party," Hope, encored, followed by the celebrated "Hark, the Convent Bells are Ringing," by the whole troupe, assisted by Miss Pennell.

At the termination of this delightfully rendered piece, quite an unexpected event occurred, which elicited transports of enthusiasm and delight from the assembled crowd.

Dr. S. W. Butler, so long and favorably known as the Chief Resident Physician and Superintendent of the Insane Department, stepped upon the platform, and presented Miss Pennell with a splendid highly wrought and chased silver cake basket, to the entire astonishment and even confusion of the fair recipient, who was wholly unaware of the honor proposed her, accompanying the gift with the following address, which fully sets forth the indebtedness of the institution to this most amiable and Christian young lady:—

Miss Emma Pennell:—With great satisfaction I perform the pleasing duty, on behalf of a number of persons connected with this institution, among whom the patients are largely represented, of presenting you this silver cake basket as a slight token of our appreciation of the value of the aid you have, with so much disinterested kindness, cheerfulness, and constancy, rendered for nearly three years past in conducting our Sabbath services. Although involving a walk of more than two miles every Sabbath, you have in all kinds of weather, been found in your place, and done much, both by your presence and by your voice, in leading our Songs of Praise, to

"Minister to a mind diseased;
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow;
Raze out the written troubles of the brain,
And, with some sweet, oblivious antidote,
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart."

We have reason to know that your efforts have been appreciated by the patients, and that they have resulted in good to some. We know, too, that your example and influence have been the means of interesting others on behalf of the unfortunate class of our community whom for the time being it is necessary to restrain within these walls, and who certainly need, and many of whom appreciate all the kindly attention and sympathy that can be bestowed upon them.

The blessing of "Him that is ready to perish" has often been invoked upon you. May you receive it in ample measure—and above all, in that final day, when Christ shall make up His jewels, may you shine among the brightest in His crown. As you have done something to comfort Christ's "little ones" on earth, may your own heart be comforted by the assurance of the favor of the Most High, and your ineffable joy be to "inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world," and your commendation be, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Thanks were returned by William D. Baker, Esq., one of the same choir to which Miss Pennell belongs, that of the Rev. Dr. Butler's, the Presbyterian Church, West Philadelphia, in a brief, but very able and "telling" response. But Dr. Butler did not stop here. Turning to Mr. Baker, and calling on Mr. J. L. Davis, the organist of the church spoken of, who, with Miss Pennell, had assisted in forming the choir of the insane, he presented each of the gentlemen with a beautifully embossed silver dessert knife, bearing their several names engraved. This added to the delight of the patients, all of whom regarded these gentlemen with no ordinary reverence, appreciating, as they one and all did, their weekly efforts in their behalf.

During this interregnum Messrs. Meginley and Magee were costuming themselves, and now made their rather novel appearance in negro character. Several scenes were given with much effect. "Heller's Second Sight Outdone," Mr. Hope acting as the Wizard; an exhibition of Mesmerism, with Mr. Magee in a *clairvoyant* state, with "Lessons on the Banjo," Hope and Magee, amusingly interrupted by Meginley, who kept time to the music, in the rear of the performers, in an *impromptu* negro dance, half jig, half break-down, greeted with shouts of laughter at his inimitable representation of the character. We never saw more genuine delight than was expressed in the eyes, looks, and whole manner of the unfortunates whom he was endeavoring to amuse. The whole affair will be immemorial among the patients of the institution.

CHICKEN STEALERS ON HORSEBACK.—About 5 o'clock this morning, Officer Bucks was standing in the neighborhood of Fortieth and Darby road, when he saw two negroes approaching him on horseback, carrying large bags. He ordered them to stop, and they immediately rode off at a rapid rate. The officer pursued and fired a pistol at them, and it is thought, from the action of one of them, that he was wounded. The pursuit was continued to Thirty-third and Darby road, when it was found that one of the darkies was missing, and the other had both horses in his possession. The fugitive was arrested and the horses secured. Mr. Andrews, who resides in Darby, identified the animals as his property, and the bags alluded to were well filled with chickens, which were undoubtedly stolen.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Two individuals, named John Smith and John Guyant, were arrested last night charged with highway robbery. It appears that a man was knocked down on Delaware avenue, near Dock street, and robbed. The police were informed of the fact, and a low tavern in the neighborhood was visited, in which the defendants were found. One of the party, immediately on the entrance of the police, was observed to secrete something behind a cracker-box, which, on examination, was found to be a roll of notes, which were identified by the party robbed. Alderman Butler committed all the prisoners for a further hearing.

PERSONAL.—Miss Dorothea L. Dix is again performing her labor of love. She is now in Philadelphia, and this morning visited the Insane Department of the Philadelphia Hospital, where, in company with Dr. Butler, the Chief Resident Physician, she was engaged in examining the condition of the inmates of that meritorious institution.

BIRTH IN A STATION HOUSE.—This morning, about 2 o'clock, a woman was delivered of a child at the Thirteenth Police District Station House, Twenty-first Ward. She gave the name of Elizabeth Donahue, and stated that she resided on Germantown road, near Jefferson street, at St. Hans place. The Lieutenant of the District, after making inquiries, found out that she did not live there, but resided in Doylestown, Bucks county. It seems that she was stopping temporarily with a German family who reside close by the Thirteenth District Station House, and they, discovering her condition, immediately hastened her to that place.

A PRESENTATION TO AN OFFICER.—Day Sergeant Adam Reese has been presented with a handsome revolver by the bankers and brokers doing business about the Exchange.

HOW TO TELL YOUR FORTUNE.—The mode of fortune-telling which we are about to describe can be practised upon any day in the year, provided it is not Sunday, Christmas, or Thanksgiving Day. Get up early in the morning, and if the weather be clear and pleasant it will be so much the better, and dress yourself for going out. Take a sum of money, to be proportioned to your circumstances, put it carefully into your pocket-book, and if you go in the right direction you will find it your fortune to get an excellent suit of clothes, at a very low price, from

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

A FIXED FACT.—A housemaid, boasting of her industrious habits, said, quite innocently, that on a certain occasion she rose at four, made a fire, put on the kettle, prepared for breakfast, and made all the beds "before a single soul was up in the house." That family, of course, bought their coal of Mr. William W Alter, No. 957 N. Ninth street. Everybody does who wishes the best coal in the market at the lowest price. Remember the Branch Office, Sixth and Spring Garden.

WHY PURCHASE inferior articles, when the same price will purchase superior ones? We allude to the ready-made Clothing sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One-Price Clothing House, under the Continental Hotel. Prices the lowest; workmanship the best. Call and see garments. The price marked in plain figures on every article.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, when allowed to dissolve in the mouth, have a *direct* influence to the affected parts; the soothing effect to the mucous lining of the windpipe allays Pulmonary irritation, and gives relief in Coughs, Colds, and the various Throat Affections to which public speakers and singers are liable.

SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COAL.—It is always desirable to know where to get good articles of any description, at reasonable rates, and for the information of those who desire to purchase any Schuylkill or Lehigh Coal, the fact may as well be made public, that the *bona fide* article can be obtained at the Coal Yard of George A. Cooke, No. 1314 Washington avenue. Orders may be left at No. 114 S. Third street.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!—V. L. Maddock & Co., No. 115 S. Third street, below Chesnut, have just received fresh invoices of new crop teas of all choice brands and of exceedingly fine quality, which are offered at greatly reduced prices.

REDUCED PRICES.—Photographs of fine style, and superbly executed, natural, life-like, and artistic. See specimens and obtain them at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE treated with professional skill, and trusses of approved construction applied by C. H. Needles, cor. of Twelfth and Race streets.

7·30's.
5-20's, 10-40's, 1881's.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
GOLD AND SILVER, BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
DREXEL & Co., No. 34 S. Third street.

A DISCOUNT OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS and upwards in the price of Steck & Co. and other make of Pianos.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT ON THE REGULAR SCHEDULE PRICES.

Desiring to reduce our large stock of superior and *highly finished Rosewood Pianos*, previous to the removal to our new store, No. 1103 Chesnut street, we have concluded to offer them at prices below the cost to manufacture. Persons desiring to purchase a first class Piano at reduced rates, should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.

SCHOMACKER & Co.,
Warerooms, No. 1021 Chesnut street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market

MARRIED.

SHAW—HUNTER.—On March 21, by the Rev. Samuel Irwin, Mr. JAMES K. SHAW to Miss MARTHA HUNTER, all of Philadelphia.

QUICKSALL—FRIESDALE.—March 8, 1866 at No. 1305 Marlborough street, Kensington, by Rev. J. W. Arthur, Mr. WILLIAM QUICKSALL to Miss ELIZA FRIESDALE.

DIED.

FOSTER.—On March 21, WALTER V. FOSTER of consumption, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family, Lafayette Lodge, No. 71, A. Y. M., and Excelsior Mark Lodge No. 216, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 537 Carpenter street, on Friday afternoon next at 3 o'clock. **

HUMPHREYS.—On the 21st instant, RICHARD V. HUMPHREYS, aged 58 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1414 Brown street, on Sunday, the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock.

KELLEY.—Suddenly, on the 20th of March, JOHN KELLEY, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Ridgway street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Gloucester city, N. J.

THE PATENT ONE-MINUTE EGG-BEATERS will whip up a dozen eggs into a stiff foam in that space of time. For sale, with other kinds, by
TRUMAN & SHAW.
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

KITCHEN, COOKING, AND HOUSEKEEPING Hardware.—Numerous articles of them may be found at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St. below Ninth.

ROSETTE OR WASHER CUTTERS WITH Double Knives.—Two of the most approved patterns for cutting leather or rubber washers for wheelwrights, engineers, machinists, etc., are for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

THE FLORENCE
LOCK AND KNOT STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,

Are the best and the only family machines warranted to give entire satisfaction, or money returned.

SALESROOMS,
No. 630 CHESNUT STREET

N. B. All kinds of fine Sewing and Stitching promptly done in the neatest manner.

Operators taught on the Florence, without charge, at the office. 3 5 tf

A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the BALL CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 309 WALNUT Street, on FRIDAY, March 30, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Directors in leasing and operating on the Ocean tract in Venango county, Pa. and such other business as the Board may bring to the notice of the Stockholders.

By order of the Board.
3 23 6t JOHN MULFORD, Secretary.

THE GREAT
STRENGTHENING TONIC,
(Not a Whisky Preparation)
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
WILL CURE
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!
Resulting from any cause whatever.

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM
INDUCED BY THE SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, OF
Diseases of Camp Life.
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA, and
Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion and
WILL PAY $1000
To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

Hoofland's German Bitters
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS

F

Observe the following Symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:—

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

L

REMEMBER,

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the world.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach but upon the nervous system was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours,
W. D. SEIGFRIED,
No. 254 Shackamaxon street.

A

From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach.

D. M. MERIGE.

N

From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
No. 966 Hutchinson street, Philada.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE,
Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Dozen for $5.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

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No. 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
JONES & EVANS,
SUCCESSORS TO C. M. JACKSON & CO.,
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